

Dr.M.H.M.G.N.H. Library

370 MY



5302

5302

370 MYS

ACC NO - 5302

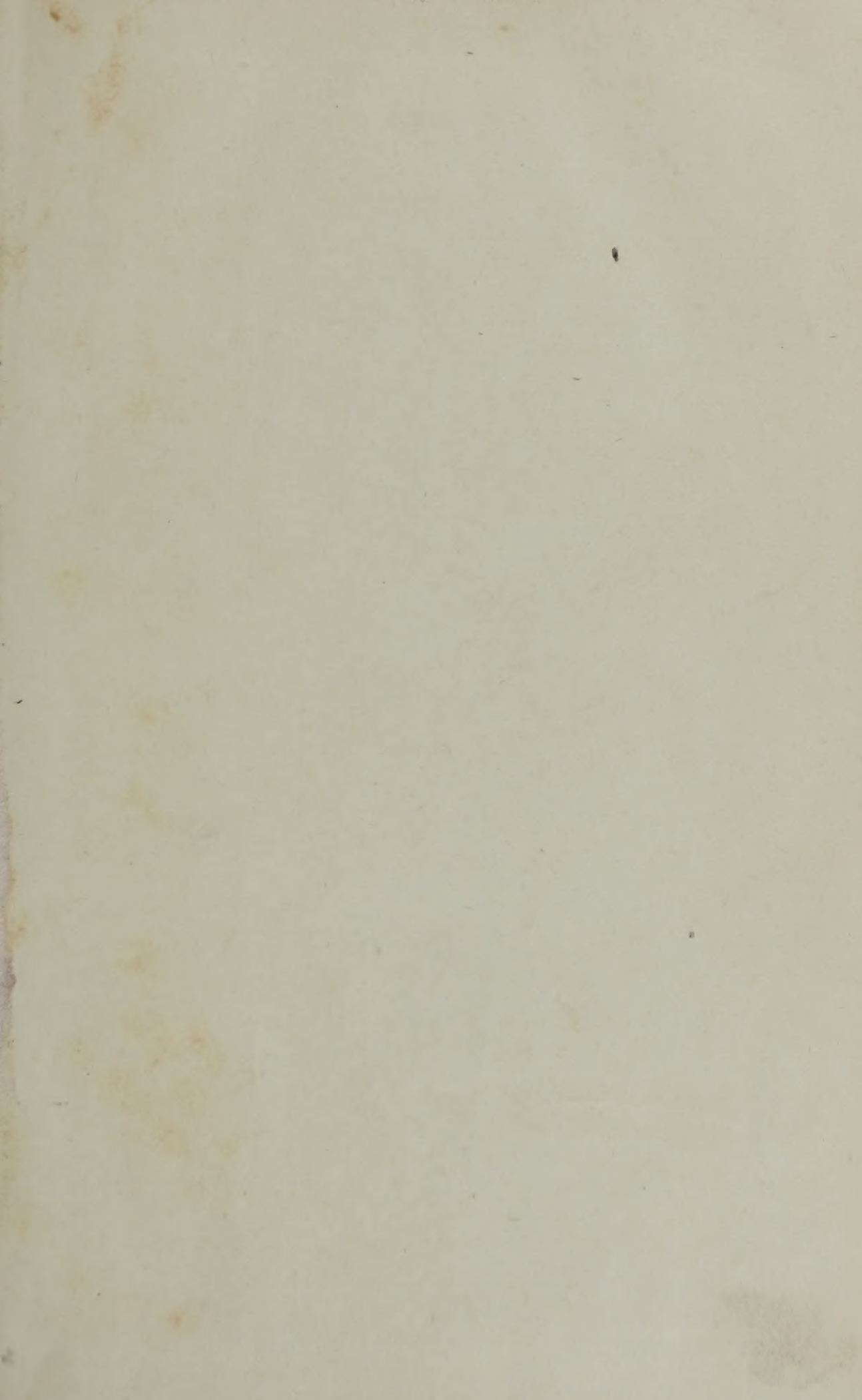


Government of Karnataka
Dr. M. H. Marigowda National Horticulture Library
Directorate Of Horticulture Lalbagh,
Bangalore - 560 004

5302

ACC. No. _____

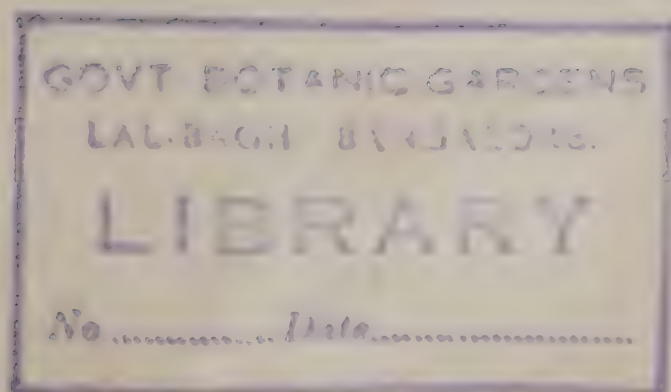
CALL No. 370 MYS







STANDING ORDERS
OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT



370

Mys

Government of His Highness the N
of Mysore

Dr.M.H.M.G.N.H. Library

370 MY



5302

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & AGRICULTURE

MANUAL

OF

IMPORTANT ORDERS

Series 5

EDUCATION

PART I



BANGALORE
PRINTED AT THE IRISH PRESS
1917

PREFACE.

This compilation has been prepared with a view to bring together, for ready reference, all orders issued from time to time in regard to matters relating to education. The developments in all grades of education have been numerous during the last five years and the want of a manual of Standing orders has been keenly felt.

2. The compilation is in two parts printed as separate volumes. Part I consists of the order portion with a few of the more important notes and schemes referred to therein. Part II contains the appendices to the orders. In the next edition an attempt will be made to condense the volumes as far as possible.

3. My thanks are due to Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., Inspector General of Education and Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, Secretary, Education Committee, for the help rendered by them in the preparation of these volumes.

4. Any suggestions for improvement may be kindly sent to the undersigned.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

*Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and
Agriculture.*

Standing Orders of the Government in the Education Department.

PART I.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Organisation.

	PAGE.
Revising the Scale of pay of Educational Officers ...	1
Appointment of the Deputy Inspector-General of Education	14
Sanctioning the revision of the scale of establish- ment of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education	16
Improvement of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the State	20
Revising the scale of pay of the teachers of the Anglo-Hindustani Schools	23
Separation of the Anglo-Vernacular Classes from the High Schools	24
Revision of the pay of Pandits and munshis of Colleges and High Schools	25
Revising the scale of the Inspectorate ...	27
Educational Supervisors	34
Territorial Distribution of Works	35
Inspecting Officers' Code	37

Powers of the Inspector-General of Education

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Regarding grant of leave to Subordinate Officers. | 53 |
| 2. Altering the scale of establishment of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, etc. | 54 |
| 3. Transferring officials from Village fund Schools to State fund Schools | 54 |
| 4. Certain additional powers | 55 |

SECTION II.

- | | |
|---|----|
| Educational Rules and Curricula for admission, Promotion to the various grades of Educational Institutions | 57 |
| (For details <i>vide</i> Appendix D. Part II). | |

SECTION III.

Secondary Education.

- | | |
|--|----|
| Sanctioning a scheme for the award of Secondary school leaving certificates in the Schools of the State | 58 |
|--|----|

SECTION IV.

Primary Education.

- | | |
|---|----|
| Passes orders on the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for utilising the special grant of one lakh of rupees provided for the expansion of Primary Education | 65 |
| Approving of certain principles laid down by the Inspector-General in regard to maintaining an aided School | 68 |
| Sanctioning the opening of 100 aided schools in addition to 1,000 previously ordered to be opened ... | 71 |
| Passes orders indicating the object and scope of the operations required for the improvement of primary Education in the State | 72 |

Lays down certain principles to be followed in opening new schools	77
Improvement of Educational facilities	79

Compulsory Education.

Regulation No. V. of 1913	81
Rules under Section 12 of the Elementary Educa- tion Regulation	85
Passes orders in regard to working out the scheme of Compulsory Elementary Education ...	91

SECTION V.

Female Education.

Improvement of Female Education in the Colle- giate and Secondary Grades.	100
Rules for admission into the Maharani's College ...	107
Committee for the management of the Girls' Schools	108
Rules regarding the constitution, powers and duties of the new Committees of Girls' Schools ...	109

SECTION VI.

Normal Training.

Approving of the Scheme for opening a Higher English training class in the Normal School Mysore	113
Approving tentatively of a set of rules for the award of the higher Normal certificates ...	115
Converting the Normal School at Mysore into a Govt. Training College, improving the existing Normal Schools and opening a new one at Tumkur	120

Sanctioning the opening of a Normal School at Mysore for training the mistresses of Hindu- stani Girls' Schools	123
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

SECTION VII.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

(a) Technical Education.

Approving of a General Scheme for the improve- ment of industrial and Technical Education in the State	...	...	...	126
Sanctioning the revision of the courses of study, the scale of Scholarships and the scale of Establish- ment of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore	...	...	...	178
Revising the scale of pay of the establishment of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore	...			183
Sanctioning the opening of an industrial Teachers' class, a Railway class and a Telegraphic Signal- lers class in the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore			...	187
Evening classes in the Mechanical Engineering School			...	189
Employment of the passed students of the Mecha- nical Engineering School, Bangalore			...	190
Revising the Course of studies in the Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Insti- tute, Mysore			...	191
Proposals to give effect to the scheme for the revi- sion of the industrial Schools.			...	196

(b) Industrial Education.

Revision of the Industrial Schools in the State	...	198
---	-----	-----

(c) *Commercial Education.*

Holding of Public examinations in Commercial subjects	...	202
Advanced Commercial Courses of instruction in the Government Commercial School, Bangalore	...	203
Examination in the advanced grade in Commercial Subjects.	...	205
Opening Commercial Schools at Taluk Stations	...	205

SECTION VIII.

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) *Practical Instruction.*

Providing Practical instruction in the curricula of Elementary schools	207
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sanctioning the proposals of the Inspector General of Education for the introduction of practical Instruction	209
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) <i>Sloyd Instruction</i>	...	...	...	209
Sloyd Halls	...	...	...	213

(c) <i>Special Schemes of Instruction of the Education Committee</i>	...	...	...
1. Sanctioning the scheme for affording facilities	...	...	...	213

(d) <i>Adult Education</i>	...	...	...
Sanctioning the opening of 100 Adult schools for a period of 2 years	..	...	...	216
Sanctioning an additional grant for opening a large number of adult schools	...	...	...	219

(e) *Physical Education.*

1. Training of a Physical Director and 6 drill instructors	...	...	...	221
2. Revising the pay of Gymnastic Instructors...				222

(f) <i>Religious and Moral Instruction</i> ...	224
(g) <i>Passing orders for placing the School for the deaf, mute and the blind at Mysore on a satisfactory basis</i> ...	228
(h) <i>Education of Military Classes</i> ...	229

SECTION IX.

Equipment of Educational Institutions and grant-in-aid.

The Mysore Educational Grant-in-aid Code (General Rules) ...	236
Disbursement of building grants to Educational Institutions. ...	236
Authorising the Inspector-General of Education to Sanction certain kinds of grants to Educational institutions ...	237
Programme for the construction of Educational buildings during the years 1914-15 to 1918-19 ...	239

SECTION X.

Statistics and spreading of information.

(a) Revising the forms for the collection of Educational Statistics ...	240
(b) Encouragement to authors ...	241
Rules regarding the grant of patronage in regard to books or other publications ...	242
(c) Reading rooms and libraries ...	
Sanctioning the opening of two Public Libraries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore ...	244
Rules for the public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore ...	252

Schemes for the formation of Rural libraries and Reading Rooms	...	...	... 254
Grant-in-aid for the construction of village Reading Rooms	...	...	... 255
Rules for the establishment of Rural libraries			... 256

SECTION XI.

HELP TO STUDENTS—SCHOLARSHIPS, ENDOWMENTS, HOSTELS ETC.

(a) Foreign Scholarships.

General rules for the grant of foreign scholarships			257
Foreign scholarship Rules	...	...	259
Rules for the award of the Mysore Govt. Damodar— Das khadayata scholarships	...	...	268
Prescribing the form of bond to be executed by the scholarship holders	...	..	274
Committee for the selection of students for the Da- modar Das khadayata scholarships			281
Rules for the guidance of Mysore State scholars in England	...	...	282
Countersignature of the bills of the state scholars by the Educational Advisers	...	...	283
Communications from the foreign scholarship holders	...	...	284

(B) Medical and Engineering Scholarships.

Rules relating to the Tenure of medical scholar- ships	...	...	285
Engineering scholarships	...	...	286
Scholarships for artizans	...	...	287

Scholarships for technical arts and industries...	289
Making the Engineering Scholarships also tenable in the College of Science, Poona ...	295
Production of medical certificate for fitness by the Candidates for the Engineering scholarships ...	295
Rules for scholarships to Girls' in the Primary and Lower Secondary Classes ...	296
Scholarships to Widows ...	299
Rules for the grant of scholarships to Mahomedan Girls ...	302
Scholarships to Mahomedan Students in the Aligarh College ...	304
Scholarships for the encouragement of Education among the backward Communities ...	306
Mahomedan and Pallegar scholarships ...	314
New Rules of scholarships for Mahomedans ...	314
New Rules of scholarships for sons of Pallegar Pen- sionaries ...	316
Grant of scholarships to Mahomedan Students out of Pallegar Scholarship funds ...	318
Scholarships for Lambani and Begari Students ..	318
Committee for the administration of poor scholars' fund at Sravanabelagola ...	320
Endowments—Investment of funds Received by the Inspector-General of Education ...	322

SECTION XII.

Miscellaneous.

Grants to Students' Homes ...	324
Age limit in the case of School Masters of certain classes ...	326

Departmental circulars	...	...	...	326
Altering the rules relating to freeships and half-				
freeships	...	...	...	326
Facilities to undergo training under the Interna-				
tional Correspondence School	...	...	...	327
Excursions	...	...	...	329
Qualification Reports	...	...	...	330
Medical Inspection of Schools and Scholars			...	332
Raising the pay of all the Teachers in the Taluk and				
Hobli Schools to Rs. 10	...	...	...	336
Educational Museum	...	...	...	337

Standing orders of the Government in the Education Department.

SECTION I. ORGANISATION.

I. REVISING THE SCALE OF PAY OF EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

The question of revising the scale of pay of members of the Education Department has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The existing grades, as noted in the margin, were constituted in Government Order No. 10223-5-230, dated the 5th March 1899. That order, however, did not fix the number of appointments in each grade. In 1908 the needs of the State Colleges to adapt them to the requirements of the new regulations of the Madras University were considered, and in Government Order No. 9876-80 - Edn. 324-06-9, dated the 30th March 1908, a scale of establishment was tentatively laid down.

The scale of pay of Inspecting Officers was first laid down in July 1902 on lines similar to those of the Tutorial Staff. Under this order the number of Inspecting Officers was fixed at

14, of whom 9 were Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 5 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

On account of the increase in the number and strength of educational institutions this staff was considered to be inadequate, and in 1905 a further revision of the inspection staff was sanctioned which provided for 2 Circle Inspectors of Schools, 9 Deputy Inspectors and 13 Assistant Deputy Inspectors. An additional Assistant Deputy Inspector was sanctioned subsequently for the Mysore District, and the inspecting staff consists of 25 officers at present.

No regular scale of pay has ever been fixed for the teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools, though additional teachers and promotions to existing teachers are being sanctioned year after year on the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Education.

2. The chief defects in the existing arrangements are that the number of appointments in each grade is not fixed, that several of the scales of pay overlap one another, that selection on the ground of merit has little operation in the appointment of Head Masters, Inspectors, etc., that there has not been sufficient and systematic interchange between the tutorial and the inspecting staff and that the prospects of Anglo-Vernacular School Masters

and of Assistant Masters in certain grades are very unattractive.

The minimum pay of teachers of Vernacular Schools was raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 in 1907 and 1908. But most of the teachers of these schools are drawing only Rs. 10 and under the existing scale there is no chance of bettering their prospects or of introducing men with better qualifications into the service.

3. In these circumstances the revision of the grades and scale of pay of the officers of the Education Department to suit present requirements and to satisfy the reasonable claims to promotion of officers of ability and long service has become absolutely necessary.

4. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have carefully considered the proposals made by the Inspector-General of Education in this behalf, and are pleased to sanction the revision of the scales of pay in the Education Department as shown below :—

(1) *Direction*.—The Inspector-General of Education will continue to be a separate officer outside the graded service of the Education Department. The present Inspector General's pay has been fixed at Rs. 1,250 per mensem. A Deputy Inspector-General of Education has been appointed recently to assist the Inspector-General in connection with the expansion of Primary Education. There will also be an

Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education as at present. There will thus be three officers under the head *Direction* as shown below :—

Present scale			Revised scale		
	Pay	Average cost		Pay	Average cost
1 Inspector-General of Education ...	Rs. 1,250	Rs. 1,250	1 Inspector-General of Education ..	Rs. 1,250	Rs. 1,250
1 Allowance to special Assistant to Inspector-General	100	100	1 Deputy Inspector-General of Education ...	400-50-700	596 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 Assistant to the Inspector-General ...	300 + 50	350	1 Assistant to Inspector-General ...	350	350
Total 3 ...	...	1,700	Total 3 ...	...	2,196 $\frac{2}{3}$

The extra cost under this head is Rs. 496 $\frac{2}{3}$ per mensem. But half the pay of the Deputy Inspector-General, *viz.*, 298 $\frac{1}{3}$ is debited to the Economic Conference as the present holder of that office is also Secretary to the Education Committee of the Conference. Therefore the net extra cost involved to the Education Department is Rs. 198 $\frac{1}{3}$ per mensem.

(2) *Inspection*.—The existing scale consists of 25 officers. In view of the large number of Girls' Schools, and particularly of Hindustani Girls' Schools, the employment of an Inspectress of schools has become necessary. That appointment will also be included in the cadre making a total number of 26 officers under this head. The scale of pay of these officers will be revised as follows : —

Present scale			Revised scale		
	Pay	Average cost		Pay	Average cost
1 Circle Inspector	Rs. 400—50—700	Rs. 596 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 Circle Inspectors	Rs. 400—20—500	Rs. 933 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Do	300—40—500	433 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 Inspectress	400—20—500	466 $\frac{2}{3}$
2 Deputy Inspectors	210—15—300	538	2 District Inspectors		
7 Do	100—10—210	1,162	4 District Inspectors	350	700
14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors	50—10—100	1,120	3 District Inspectors	200—20—300	1,066 $\frac{2}{3}$
			9 Assistant Inspectors	175	525
			5 Assistant Inspectors	75—10—125	975
				50—4—70	316 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total 25	...	3,850	Total 26	...	4,983 $\frac{1}{3}$

The extra cost under this head is Rs. 1,133 $\frac{1}{3}$ per mensem.

Under the revised scheme the designation of Inspecting Officers will be altered to Circle Inspectors of Education, Inspectress of Education for Girls' Schools, District Inspectors of Education, Inspector of Education for Hindustani Schools and Assistant Inspectors of Education, Assistant Inspectors of Education for Hindustani and for Sanskrit Schools and so on, as the case may be.

(3) *Colleges*.—In the two First Grade Colleges of the State, *viz.*, the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, there are at present 27 Professors, Assistant Professors, and Demonstrators. The appointment of a Professor for the teaching of Botany in the Central College has been recently sanctioned.

The teaching staff of the two Colleges will therefore consist of 28 officers as detailed below :—

Present scale

Revised scale

	Pay	Average cost		Pay	Average cost
2 Professors ...	Rs. 700—50—1,000	Rs. 1,793 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 Professors ...	Rs. 500—50—1,000	Rs. 4,833 $\frac{1}{3}$
3 Do ...	500—50—1,000	2,416 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 Do ...	400—50—700	3,580
6 Do ...	400—50—700	3,580	3 Assistant Professors	350	1,050
3 Assistant Professors	200—25—300	820	5 Assistant Professors	200—20—300	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Lecturer ...	210	210	2 Assistant Professors	175	350
6 Lecturers ...	100—10—210	996	2 Demonstrators ...	150	300
5 Demonstrators ...	100	500	4 Do	75—10—125	433 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Do ...	70	70	Principals' allowances (2)	200	400
Principals' allowances (2)	200	400	Allowance for teaching Logic in the Intermediate classes (1)	30	30
Logic allowance (1)	30	30			
Total 27 ...	...	10,816	Total 28 ...	...	12,310

The extra cost involved under Colleges is Rs. 1,494 per mensem. In this revision the temporary appointments sanctioned for these Colleges on account of the large number of students admitted to the Junior Intermediate Class this year has not been taken into account. This establishment will continue as temporary for the present.

(4) *High Schools*.—There are ten Government High Schools in the State including the High School Department of the Maharaja's College. The new scale therefore provides for ten Head Masters. The total number of teachers in the ten High Schools will remain as at present, *viz.*, 78.

Present scale		Revised scale	
	Pay	Average cost	
	Rs.	Rs.	Pay
			Average cost
1 Officer	300—40—500	433 $\frac{1}{3}$	Rs.
1 Do	300—25—450	398 $\frac{1}{3}$	350
2 Do	210—15—300	538	200—10—300
16 Do	100—10—210	2,656	175
21 Do	50— $\frac{10}{2}$ —100	1,680	150
16 Do	30— $\frac{4}{2}$ —50	672	75—10—125
2 Do	50	100	50—4—70
2 Temporary	50	100	50
1 Officer	43	43	40
51 Do	15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30	360	30
1 Do	15	15	20—1—25
Total 78	...	6,995 $\frac{2}{3}$	15—1—20
			...
			7,951 $\frac{2}{3}$

Extra cost Rs. 956 per mensem.

(5) *Anglo-Vernacular Schools*.—There are 69 Anglo-Vernacular Schools maintained from State Funds with a total number of 642 teachers drawing pay from Rs. 70 and downwards. The total number of teachers for these schools will be fixed at 646 and their pay will be revised as follows :—

Present scale			Revised scale		
	Pay	Average cost		Pay	Average cost
1	Rs. 70—6—100	Rs. 90	1	Rs. 75—10—125	Rs. 108½
1	50—5—60	58½	5	50	250
4	30—½—50	168	28	40	1,120
2	50	100	61	30	1,830
1	45	45	100	20—1—25	2,333½
2	40	80	150	15—1—20	2,750
3	35	105	125	12—1—15	1,800
11	15—¾—30	264	176	10	1,760
17	30	510			
1	27	27			
44	25	1,100			
2	22	44			
48	20	960			
1	19	19			
2	18	36			
87	15	1,305			
2	13	26			
50	12	600			
363	10	3,630			
642	...	9,167⅔	646	...	11,951⅔

Extra cost Rs. 2,784 per mensem.

Under the revised scale the Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools will draw Rs. 30 and upward.

5. The total extra cost involved under the five heads is Rs. 6,565 $\frac{2}{3}$ per mensem or Rs. 78,788 per annum:—

			Rs.
Direction	...	...	198 $\frac{1}{3}$
Inspection	...	...	1,133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Colleges	...	...	1,494
High Schools	...	...	956
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	2,784
Total			6,565 $\frac{2}{3}$ per mensem
			or 78,788 per annum.

Of this amount a sum of Rs. 17,646 $\frac{2}{3}$ is on account of three new appointments recently sanctioned, and the balance of Rs 61,141 $\frac{1}{3}$ for increasing the pay and prospects of the present staff.

6. The highest standard of qualification will continue to be required for the grades of Professors of Colleges including capacity to teach the entire course of the B. A. Examination in one or more subjects. For all other appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 50—4—70 and above in Colleges, High Schools, the Inspectorate and Anglo-Vernacular Schools the minimum educational qualification required will be the B. A. Degree examination of an Indian or other University.

Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools on Rs. 50 should also preferably be graduates. Government reserve to themselves the power of making appointments to any of the higher grades in cases of exceptional merit.

7. Promotion from grade to grade and particularly to the positions of Professors, Assistant Professors, Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors and Head Masters of High Schools will not be sanctioned as a matter of course. The appointments will be made by selection, depending on merit and special aptitude and not on mere seniority. The periodical increments should be sanctioned only if an officer has rendered approved service.

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit at an early date, for approval of Government, revised forms of qualification reports for all officers and subordinates of the Department.

8. Government desire to lay stress on the desirability of periodical interchanges between the tutorial and the inspection staff, so that both branches may be in close touch with developments in the theory and practice of teaching. The scales of pay have been fixed so as to permit of such interchanges with facility. The scale under each of the five main divisions will be worked as a provincial scale.

9. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposals for grading the existing members of the establishment who will have the option of retaining their old grades.

10. The revision of the scale of pay of teachers of Anglo-Hindustani Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools maintained from the Village School Fund and Vernacular Boys' and Girls' Schools, is under the consideration of Government and orders will issue separately in due course.

11. The revision now ordered does not include the Maharani's College and the Normal Schools. The Inspector-General's proposals for revising the establishment of these institutions are awaited.

G. O. No. 6590-2, Edn. 82-12-4 dated 30th Dec. 1913.

II. APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

Government are pleased to direct that a Senior Officer of sufficient experience in the administrative work of the Department be appointed as Deputy Inspector-General and that his duties and functions be clearly specified to facilitate the work of the Department.

2. The Deputy Inspector-General will exercise the routine powers of the Inspector-

General of Education as specified in the statement annexed as a temporary measure. He will be directly responsible for carrying out the programme each year for the development of village Elementary Education and all correspondence connected with this work will be dealt with by him. He will have no independent office or establishment and there should be a co-ordination in respect of other administrative matters between the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General under a convenient system of decentralization of authority in regard to which the Inspector-General is requested to submit definite proposals, at an early date. The Deputy Inspector-General will be required to make a detailed inspection of all the High Schools in the State once a year and submit a report to the Inspector-General who will review the same and forward copies of the report and review thereon to Government for their information.

3. Detailed orders will be issued separately regarding the redistribution of work of inspection amongst the departmental officers and the duties and responsibilities attached to each grade of officers to work the different sanctioned schemes for the development of Village Elementary, Compulsory, Practical and Industrial Education in the State.

G. O. No. 1530-1-Edn. 162-15-5, dated the 21st Aug. 1916.

No. Date

ANNEXTURE TO PARA 2 OF THE ORDER.

(1) Pass and countersign on behalf of the Inspector-General of Education detailed contingent bills of subordinate offices, other High Schools, the Maharani's College, the Bangalore Mechanical Engineering School, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Training College, Mysore, the Normal Schools and Industrial Schools, the Government Book Depot and the Oriental Library, T. A. bills of Assistant Inspectors of Education and to pass all pay bills which are in accordance with the sanctioned scale.

(2) Countersign all salary grant bills.

(3) Sanction grant-in-aid to primary schools and night schools in accordance with the rules.

(4) Sanction bills for house-rent.

(5) Sanction transfer of teachers in the Village Elementary Schools, and A. V. Schools whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 a month.

(6) Sanction building grants in cases admissible under the rules, provided the grant in a single case does not exceed Rs. 100.

(7) Sanction petty repairs to buildings.

(8) Grant casual leave to all officers of the department below the grade of Circle Inspectors and privilege leave for periods not exceeding 15 days to officials of the department whose pay is below Rs. 50.

III. SANCTIONING THE REVISION OF THE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

Government are pleased to sanction the revision of the clerical establishment of the office of the Inspector-General of Education as follows :—

Present				Sanctioned			
No.	Designation	Grade	Average cost	No.	Designation	Grade	Average Cost
1	Manager	Rs. 75-5-100	Rs. 93¾	1	Manager	Rs. 100-10-150	Rs. 137½
	Accounts Branch.				Accounts Branch.		
1	Head Accountant	50-3-65	61¼	1	Head Accountant...	75	75
1	2nd	30-2-40	37½	1	2nd	60	60
1	3rd	30-2-40	37½	1	3rd	55	55
1	4th	30-2-40	37½	1	4th	45	45
1	5th	20-2-30	27½	1	5th	40	40
	Correspondence Branch.			1	6th	30	30
				1	7th	20	20
					Correspondence Branch.		
1	Head Clerk	50-2½-60	58	1	Head Clerk	70	70
1	2nd	40-2½-50	48	1	2nd	60	60
1	3rd	40-2½-50	48	1	3rd	55	55
1	4th	40-2½-50	48				

Present				Sanctioned			
No.	Designation	Grade	Average cost	No.	Designation	Grade	Average cost
	Correspondence Branch— <i>contd.</i>				Correspondence Branch— <i>contd.</i>		
1	1st additional clerk			1	4th Clerk		
1	2nd	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	1	5th	Rs. 55	Rs. 55
1	5th	30	30	1	6th	50	50
1	6th	20—2—30	27½	1	7th	40	40
1	7th	20—2—30	27½	1	8th	40	40
1	8th	20	20	1	9th	35	35
1	"	15	15	1	10th	30	30
16			657	1	11th	30	30
	Temporary Establishment.			1	12th	25	25
1	Clerk	...	30	1	13th	20	20
1	"	...	25	1	"	15	15
18			712	21			987½

Present				Sanctioned			
No.	Designation	Grade	Average cost	No.	Designation	Grade	Average cost
	<i>Menial Establishment.</i>				<i>Menial Establishment.</i>		Rs.
1	Mutchi	...	10	1	Mutchi	...	12
1	Daffedar	...	12	1	Daffedar	...	12
6	Peons on Rs. 8	...	48	2	Peons on Rs. 10	...	20
3	Peons on Rs. 7	...	21	2	Peons on Rs. 9	...	18
4	Peons on Rs. 6	...	34	3	Peons on Rs. 8	...	24
		...		4	Peons on Rs. 7	...	28
		...		4	Peons on Rs. 6	...	24
		...					
15	Grand Total	...	115	17	Grand Total	...	138
			827				1,125½
	Increase	...	298½ per mensem or 3,582 per annum				

2. The short-hand writer should be provided for out of the new hands sanctioned.

G. O. No. 561-2—Edn. 12-14-233, dated 3rd Aug. 1915.

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

The Inspector-General states that it is not possible to secure men of the proper type as Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the low rates of pay now fixed for these appointments and has therefore proposed a revision of salaries to enable him to appoint good men. He also considers it desirable to provide a parallel course of study in Kannada up to the Lower Secondary Standard in these Anglo-Vernacular Schools so that the number of pupils passing the Lower Secondary Examinations from these schools may be increased and a large number of qualified men may be available to meet the requirements of the public service and the Vernacular Upper Secondary course by giving the pupils an option to take the course either in Kannada or English. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education and are pleased to sanction his proposals.

2. The present scale and the revised scale now sanctioned are as under :—

No.	Present scale	Average cost	No.	Proposed scale	Average cost
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Head Master on 75—10—125	108 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	Head Masters on 75—10—125	216 $\frac{2}{3}$
4	do on 50—4—70	253	12	do on 50—4—70.	760
3	do on 50	150	10	do on 50	500
24	do on 40	960	24	do on 40	960
39	do on 30	1,170	23	do on 30	690
71	Total ...	2,641 $\frac{2}{3}$	71	Total ...	3,126 $\frac{2}{3}$

Additional cost of Rs. 485 per mensem.

The number of Assistant Masters on Rs. 30 will also be raised from 26 to 39 in order to provide the staff required for starting the parallel courses of Vernacular instruction in ten of the important Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

These proposals will come into effect from 1st July 1917. The total additional cost involved is Rs. 875 per mensem or Rs. 10,500 per annum and will be provided in the next year's budget.

3. Before filling up the appointments, the Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit for approval of Government a set of rules prescribing the qualifications required for the Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and the mode of selection. The schools should be classified according to their importance, and posts with higher salaries attached to the more important institutions. None but graduates should be eligible for appointments of Rs. 50 and above; an exception being made up to a limit of 20 per cent with the sanction of Government in the case of experienced teachers of special merit or those belonging to the backward communities, if otherwise qualified.

G. O. No. 8044-5-Edn. 118-16-4, dated 2nd April 1917.

V. REVISING THE SCALE OF PAY OF THE TEACHERS OF THE ANGLO-HINDUSTANI SCHOOLS.

With a view to facilitate the recruitment of teachers with proper qualifications in the Anglo-Hindustani schools of the State, the Inspector General of Education has proposed the following revision of the scale:—

Existing scale.		Revised scale.	
Items	Average cost per mensem	Items	Average cost per mensem
2 teachers on Rs. 50-4-70	...	2 teachers on Rs. 75-10-125	Rs. 216 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 teacher on Rs. 40	...	6 teachers on Rs. 50	300
4 teachers on Rs. 30	...	6 teachers on Rs. 40	240
9 teachers on Rs. 20-1-25	...	7 teachers on Rs. 30	210
12 teachers on Rs. 15-1-20	...	11 teachers on Rs. 20-1-25	256 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 teacher on Rs. 15	...	12 teachers on Rs. 15-1-20	220
12 teachers on Rs. 12-1-15	...	12 teachers on Rs. 12-1-15	172 $\frac{4}{5}$
1 teacher on Rs. 12	...	1 teacher on Rs. 12	12
15 teachers on Rs. 10	...		
Total	57	Total	1,628 $\frac{2}{15}$
		Addl. recurring cost per mensem.	561 $\frac{2}{3}$ or Rs. 6,740 per annum

The Inspector-General of Education's proposals are sanctioned. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to report the qualifications that will be prescribed for appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and above under the revised scale.

2 The distribution of the teachers among the six schools is given in the statement appended to this order. (Appendix A)

3 The revised scale will come into effect from 1st July 1917. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to provide the necessary funds by suitable reappropriation from the budget of 1917-18.

G. O. No. 10412-5 Edn. 140-16-3 dated 22nd June 1917

VI. SEPARATION OF THE ANGLO-VERNACULAR CLASSES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Read : —

Letter No. 14581-574 dated 3rd January 1917, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore recommending that the Anglo-Vernacular classes may be separated from the High Schools at Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug, as has already been done in the case of the High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur, and the revision of the establishment and other

expenditure in connection with such institutions as shown in the annexed statement [Appendix B] at a cost of Rs. 9234-2-5 per annum.

Order—

The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are approved. Only graduates who are qualified and trained should be appointed as Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the Dt. Head quarters.

G. O. No. 9922-3 Edn. 118-16-6 dated the 29th May 1916

VII. REVISION OF THE PAY OF PANDITS AND MUNSHIS OF COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Inspector-General of Education says that the present low rates of pay do not attract capable men for the appointments of Pandits and Munshis of Colleges and High Schools and requests therefore that the scale may be revised as per statement appended. Government concur with the Inspector-General in this view and are pleased to sanction the revised scales of pay recommended by him.

2. The new scale of pay should be given only to men who have knowledge of English up to the School Final Standard, or those who though not knowing English, have established a reputation as authors in the Vernacular.

G. O. No. 10006-8 Edn. 151-15 dated the 5th June 1917.

Annexure to G. O. No. 10,006—8 Education 151-15 dated the 5th June 1917.

No.	Institutions.	Present scale		Sanctioned scale	
		Number and scale	Average cost	Number & scale	Average cost
1	Training College, Mysore	2 in 45-3-60 + 1 Personal Allowance of Rs. 20. 4 on 30-3-45 2 on 20-2-30 5 in 30-3-45 29 in 20-2-30 1 on Rs. 25	2 on Rs. 55 Rs. 110 + 1 P. A. Rs. 20 4 on Rs. 40 Rs. 160 2 on 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rs. 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 on Rs. 40 Rs. 200 29 on 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rs. 773 $\frac{1}{3}$ 1 on Rs. 25. Rs. 25	3 in 60-6-90 + 1 Personal Allowance of Rs. 20. 3 in 40-4-60 2 in 25-3-40 6 in 40-4-60 29 in 25-3-40	3 on Rs. 80 Rs. 240 + 1 P. A. Rs. 20 3 on 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rs. 160 2 on Rs. 35 Rs. 70 6 on 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rs. 320 29 on Rs. 35 Rs. 1,015
2	3 Collegiate High Schools and 7 English High Schools for boys.	43	Rs. 1,341 $\frac{2}{3}$	43	Rs. 1,825

Excess:—Rs. 483 $\frac{1}{3}$ monthly or Rs. 5,800 annually.

VIII. REVISING THE SCALE OF THE INSPECTORATE.

The revised scale of the Inspectorate as sanctioned in Government Order No. 6590-2—Edn. 82-12-4, dated the 30th December 1913, provides for twenty-six Inspecting Officers at an average cost of Rs. 4983 $\frac{1}{3}$ per mensem consisting of two Circle Inspectors, one Inspectress, nine District Inspectors and fourteen Assistant Inspectors. The expansion of Primary Education on a large scale including the scheme of compulsory education introduced into some parts of the State has resulted in the opening of several new schools.

One thousand aided schools were sanctioned in Government Order No. 12022-4—Edn. 304-13-3, dated the 30th May 1914. The programme of work includes the opening of several Government and aided schools in future, and necessary provisions have been included in the budget of 1915-16. The efficient control and management of all the schools requires an increase in the number of the Inspecting Officers.

2. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education include the following additional appointments :—

1. One District Inspector of Education for Hindustani Schools on Rs. 175.
2. Two Assistant Inspectors on Rs. 150 each.

3. Three Assistant Inspectors in grade Rs. 75—10—125, and
4. Six Assistant Inspectors in grade Rs. 50—4—70.

3 The Inspector-General of Education has also proposed to revise the scale of pay of the clerical and menial staff of the inspectorate.

4. These proposals are sanctioned as shown below :

Present scale		Cost	Sanctioned scale		Cost
Inspecting Officers.					
		Rs.			Rs.
2	Circle Inspectors [400—20—500]	9331 ¹ / ₃	2	Circle Inspectors [400-20-500]	9331 ¹ / ₃
1	Inspectress do ...	4662 ² / ₃	1	Inspectress do ...	4662 ² / ₃
2	District Inspectors [350] ...	700	2	District Inspectors [350] ...	700
4	do [200—20—300]	1,0662 ² / ₃	4	do [200—20—300]	1,0662 ² / ₃
3	do [175] ...	525	4	do [175] ...	700
9	Asst. Inspectors [75—10—125]	975	2	Asst. Inspectors [150] ...	300
5	do [50—4—70]	3162 ² / ₃	12	do [75—10—125]	1,300
			11	do [50—4—70]	6962 ² / ₃
Total—26		4,9831 ¹ / ₃	Total—38		6,1631 ¹ / ₃

Present scale	Cost	Sanctioned scale	Cost
CLERICAL STAFF.			
<i>Circle Inspectors' Offices.</i>			
2 Head Clerks [40]	Rs. 80	2 Head Clerks [50]	Rs. 100
2 Second do [30]	60	2 Second do [40]	80
2 Third do [20]	40	2 Third do [30]	60
2 Fourth do [15]	30	2 Fourth do [25]	50
1 Temporary Clerk [20]	20	2 Fifth clerks and typists [20]	40
Total ...9	230	Total...10	330
<i>District Inspectors' Offices.</i>			
2 [25—1—30], 2 [25]	...	Head Clerks, 3 [40] and 7 [35],	...
2 [20—1—25], 3 [20]	...	Others 3 [30], 10 [25], 3 [20] & 7 [15]	870
1 [15—2½—20], 2 [15]	...	...	...
8 [12—1½—15] and 8 [10—1—12]	463		
Total ...28	463	Total...33	870

Assistant Inspectors' Offices.

13 [15], 1 [12-1-15], and	...	25 [15] and 25 [12]	675
14 [10-1-12]	365 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Total ...28	365 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total... 50	675

SENIAL STAFF.

Circle Inspectors' Offices.

2 [8], 8 [7], and 1 [6]	...	2 [8], 6 [7] and 2 [6]	70
Total ...11	78	Total ...10	70

31

District Inspectors' Offices.

1 [8], 7 [7], and 20 [6]	...	10 [8], 10 [7], and 10 [6]	210
Total ... 28	177	Total... 30	210

Assistant Inspectors' Offices.

28 [6]	...	25 [7] and 25 [6]	325
Total ...28	168	Total... 50	325
Grand Total	6,465 $\frac{1}{2}$		8,643 $\frac{1}{3}$

5 All the new appointments will be temporary for the present. Only a certain proportion of the new appointments should be confirmed every year so that the whole staff may be made permanent in the course of four or five years. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to keep this direction in view in making recommendations for filling up the appointments.

6. The following alterations in the budget allotments under the contingent charges of the inspectorate are also sanctioned :—

	Present Rs.	Sanctioned Rs.	
Travelling allowance ...	16,400	34,400	
Rents ...	2,856	3,456	
Furniture ...	300	2,700	(Rs. 2,400
Tour charges ...	5,200	7,600	non-recurring.)
Office expenses, etc. ...	1,824	2,580	
Total ...	<u>26,580</u>	<u>50,736</u>	

7. The distribution of the work of inspection among the thirty eight officers as recommended by the Inspector-General of Education is approved.

8. The appointments of the officer on special duty, the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools and the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools may either be absorbed or if necessary the posts may be abolished after the expiry of the sanctioned period.

9. The Inspector-General of Education is also requested to consider whether it would not be more satisfactory to give administrative control of all Hindustani Schools to District Inspectors who are nearer and can exercise better control, than to continue the existing arrangement.

10. The charge during 1915-16 will be met from the lump sum provision of Rs. 50,000 made in the budget for the purpose.

G. O. No. 1556-8-Edn. 156-14-2, dated 29th Sep. 1915.

IX EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISORS.

On account of the large and rapid increase in the number of elementary schools from year to year the existing inspecting staff of the department is represented to be quite inadequate to cope with the work. The Inspector-General of Education suggests that as a rule no inspecting officer should be required to inspect more than 100 schools, and recommends the appointment of twenty additional inspecting officers of a lower grade than the present Assistant Inspectors (to be designated "Educational Supervisors") on a pay of Rs. 40 per mensem with other expenditure as noted in the margin to assist the higher officers of the department in the inspection of primary schools.

Fixed travelling allowance	Rs. 20 per mensem.	in the number
One peon	Rs. 8 per mensem.	elementary schools
Contingencies	Rs. 2 per mensem.	from year to year
Total for each supervisor	Rs. 30 per mensem.	the existing inspecting staff of the department

2. Government are pleased to approve of the proposals and sanction the appointment of twenty Educational Supervisors temporarily for a period of three years. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to report the minimum qualifications that the persons to be selected should possess.

The duties of these supervisors will be to pay frequent visits to new schools and give in

structions to the masters how to conduct the schools in their charge efficiently and to help District and Assistant Inspectors by regularly undertaking the inspection of a certain number of schools annually.

3. The Inspector-General is requested to submit detailed proposals defining the duties and jurisdiction of the District Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Educational Supervisors and their respective relations to each other, with suitable rules and forms to make the inspection of primary schools thoroughly efficient.

4. The additional cost during the current year will be met from the lump sum provision of Rs. 16,800 made for the purpose in the Education budget of 1916-17.

5. The names and qualifications of the officers appointed together with the dates of appointment should be reported to Government for information.

6. The Inspector-General is requested to submit a half-yearly report as to how the scheme is working.

G. O. No. 4189-90-Edn. 146-15-2 dated 6th December 1916.

X TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKS.

The Distribution of work will be as shown in the annexed statement (Appendix C).

The Inspector-General of Education requested to report separately as to how the other appointments in that class not included in the present list will be dealt with.

G. O. No. 3631-80 Edn. 156-14-4 dated 29th January 19

XI INSPECTING OFFICERS' CODE.

CHAPTER I.—LOCAL JURISDICTION OF INSPECTING OFFICERS.

1. *The local jurisdiction of Inspectors.*—The local jurisdiction of the Inspector, Bangalore Circle, shall extend over the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, and that of the Educational Inspector Mysore Circle, shall extend over the districts of Mysore Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur.

2. *The local jurisdiction of Deputy Inspectors.*—The local jurisdiction of a Deputy Inspector shall be confined to the Revenue district in which he holds his appointment, except in the case of the Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools whose local jurisdiction will extend over all the districts.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. *Institutions under the administrative control of Inspectors.*—Subject to the general control of the Inspector-General, Inspectors shall have administrative charge within their local jurisdiction of High Schools, District Normal Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and those Girls' Schools that are at District Head-quarters.

2. *Institutions under the administrative control of Deputy Inspectors.*—Subject to the general control of the Inspectors and the final control of the Inspector-General and except in the case of the Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Deputy Inspectors shall have administrative charge of (1) all Lower Secondary and Primary Schools at Taluk Head-quarters in their district which are not under the direct control of the Inspectors,

(2) Government Technical Schools except the Mysore Industrial School and the Mysore Engineering School which shall remain under the direct control of the Inspector-General, and (3) all other Lower Secondary and Primary Schools which are not expressly assigned to the Assistant Deputy Inspectors.

The Superintendent of the Mysore Industrial School shall inspect under the orders of the Inspector-General the Technical Schools from time to time and report on them to the Inspector-General.

The Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools shall have administrative charge of all Hindustani Schools.

3. *Institutions under the administrative control of Assistant Deputy Inspectors.*—Subject to the control of the higher inspecting officers, Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall have administrative charge of all Lower Secondary and Primary Schools expressly assigned to them.

4. *Lists of schools directly under the control of the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors.*—Inspectors shall prepare before the 15th July a printed list of schools directly under their control, and submit two copies to the Inspector-General, and forward two copies for information to each Deputy Inspector and Assistant Deputy Inspector subordinate to them. Every Deputy Inspector shall prepare at the commencement of the official year, before the 10th July, a printed list of schools directly under his control and submit four copies for approval to the Inspector to whom he is subordinate. The Inspector shall submit two of the approved lists to the Inspector-General. Every Deputy Inspector shall also forward for information two copies of the approved list to all the Assistant Deputy Inspectors subordinate to him.

The Deputy Inspectors shall also prepare before the 5th July a list of all schools placed under the immediate control of the Assistant Deputy Inspector under them. Four printed copies of the list shall be submitted to the Inspector to whom they are subordinate, who will forward two of them to the Inspector-General. Deputy Inspectors shall also forward two copies of the list to each Assistant Deputy Inspector under them for thire guidance.

CHAPTER III.

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION OF INSPECTION WORK.

1. *Office Calendar.*—An office calendar shall be drawn up early in July each year with entries showing, month by month, the public and local holidays, the dates prescribed for the receipt and despatch of periodical reports and returns from subordinate to the superior offices, and all such particulars as will enable the officer to attend to the punctual and expeditious despatch of office business.

2. *No district or taluk to be visited more than twice*—The programme of tour shall be so arranged that frequent and hurried tours to the same taluks may be avoided. Except for special reasons, the same district or taluk should not be visited more than twice during one official year.

3. *Programme of tour.*—Inspectors shall prepare and submit for approval to the Inspector-General an annual programme of tour before the end of July.

Deputy Inspectors shall prepare and submit for the approval of the Inspector-General two copies of an annual programme of tour through the Inspector before the 20th July.

Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall prepare and submit for the approval of the Inspector two copies of an annual programme of tour through the Deputy Inspector before the 10th July.

4. *Inspectors to notify their visits to districts.*—Inspectors shall notify to the Deputy Inspectors under them before the 10th July in what month or months they may be expected to visit their district.

5. *Each institution to be inspected at least once a year in the same month.*—The programme shall be so arranged that each institution is inspected and examined at least once every year, and as far as possible in or about the same month in every year, so that the results of one full year's work from the date of the last inspection may be tested.

6. *Minimum number of days on tour.*—Inspecting officers shall be out on tour for not less than 200 days in the year. They shall provide in their programme not less than 15 days of touring at least 8 months of the year.

7. *Inspection of schools in charge of subordinate officers.*—Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors shall be expected to test the work of their subordinates by inspecting a fair number of schools in charge of their subordinates.

8. *Programme to be strictly followed.*—After the programme has once been drawn up, it shall be followed as closely as possible, and if, on account of illness or other unavoidable or urgent causes, the work put down for a particular month is not completed in that month, the portion remaining unperformed shall be added to the work entered for the following month, and the whole of the inspection work for that month shall be complet-

ed before the end of the month, the change being notified by each inspecting officer to his immediate superior.

9. *Diary of Inspecting officer.*—Every inspecting officer shall keep a journal of his daily work in a copy of Letts's Diary No. 49 or some other number of the same size which will be supplied to him. He shall enter in this diary from day to day the names of schools inspected or visited, the names of the places from and to which journeys are made, the nature of the work done, whether it be correspondence, preparation of returns or examination of papers, and state any other information briefly which may be expected to be of use in the preparation of the annual report.

10. *Abstract of work and diary.*—An authenticated summary of the diary for the past month called the "Abstract of work and diary" shall be submitted every month along with the travelling allowance bill.

11. *Diary when to be written up.*—Entries in the diary shall, except for good reasons, be made on the very day to which they refer.

12. *Diary to be part of the office record.*—The diary shall be considered a part of the records of the office of the inspecting officer, and may be called for, for inspection at any time. At the end of the calendar year the diary shall be filed in the office.

13. *Diary to be handed over to the inspecting officer's successor.*—When an inspecting officer is transferred, goes on leave, or retires, his diary shall along with the other records of his office be delivered to his successor whether temporary or permanent.

SECTION II.—GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

1. *Notice of inspection.*—Inspecting officers shall give notice in writing to the Head Master or Manager of each school they intend to inspect at least a fortnight before the day fixed for the inspection in the programme.

2. *Papers for the Head Master to keep ready.*—Inspecting officers shall, in the notice they give of the intended inspection of any school, ask the Head Master to keep ready a list of the school establishment, mark lists for each class with the names of the scholars entered in them, progress reports of each class showing the names of the text-books and the quantity of each subject learnt since the last inspection, as defined by pages of the text-books, copy books, home exercise books and note books of pupils, a memo of all the requirements of the school, copies of the annual returns of the schools, the prescribed account books of the Branch Book Depot, if any, and the service registers of teachers of Government Schools.

3. *Particulars to be attended to at inspection.* Inspecting officers shall attend to the following particulars at the time of inspection :—

- (1) Buildings, accommodation and sanitary arrangements.
- (2) Furniture and appliances.
- (3) School library.
- (4) Registers of attendance and fees.
- (5) Other school records inclusive of acquittance rolls, duplicates of leaving certificates, and service registers.
- (6) Provision for games and physical exercise.

- (7) Efficiency of the institution from a scholastic point of view.
- (8) Tone and discipline of the schools.
- (9) Manners and dress of pupils.
- (10) Interest taken by the School Committee and by Revenue and other officers.
- (11) Number of girls in boys' schools, and number of low-caste pupils.
- (12) Any local peculiarities and wants.

4. *Time of inspection*.—Schools shall be inspected during school hours, and the inspection shall commence as early in the day as possible.

5. *Attitude and manners of the Inspecting Officer*.—Unlue haste or hurry shall be avoided at the examination, and nothing shall be done that is likely to alarm or embarrass teachers or pupils. Reproof shall not be administered to a teacher in the presence of his pupils.

6. *Methods of instruction to be tested*.—The examination shall be such as will test the methods of instruction as well as the progress of pupils.

7. *Conference with teachers and others*.—At the conclusion of the inspection, the inspecting officer shall confer with the teachers, managers, members of the School Committee and parents on all matters relating to the well-being of the school. He shall endeavour on all occasions to enlist local sympathy in the cause of education.

8. *Nature of examination*.—In High Schools the VI Form need not be examined except to test the teaching of English and in one or more subjects in which the largest number of pupils have recently failed in the public examination. The examinations of the V and IV Forms shall between them include the principal

subjects taught. In the V Anglo-Vernacular Class the examination shall be confined to English and one or more other subjects in which the largest number of pupils have failed at the last inspection or public examination. In the V Vernacular Class the examination shall be confined to those subjects in which the largest number of pupils have failed at the last inspection or public examination. In all classes below the V Class of Lower Secondary Schools and in all Primary Schools, the examination shall as a rule be *viva voce*, though questions may be dictated to be answered on slate or paper. In Arithmetic, Algebra or Geometry there shall not be fewer than four questions each. When questions are dictated, there shall not be less than five questions in either History or Geography.

9. *Inspectors may take the help of subordinate officers.*—Inspectors may take the help of Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors subordinate to them, and Deputy Inspectors may take the help of Assistant Deputy Inspectors subordinate to them in the examination of large schools.

10. *Inspecting officers may take the help of masters*—Inspecting officers may take the help of the Head Master and one or more of his assistants in the examination of a large school. But when they do so, they shall be personally responsible that the examination has been conducted satisfactorily and they shall also acquaint themselves as thoroughly with the state and progress of each class as if they had examined it themselves without any help.

11. *Inspection examination not to take the place of the annual examination of Lower Secondary Schools.*—The inspection examination shall not take the place of the annual examination of Lower Secondary Schools, which

shall be conducted by the school staff. Promotions shall be decided by the results of the annual examination, and the Head Master and his staff shall be held responsible for the promotions of pupils to higher classes.

12. As a rule, the visitors' book of a school that has been inspected shall be written up and returned before the inspecting officer leaves the town or village. In those cases in which the visitors' book is taken away by the inspecting officer, it shall be written up and returned from the next halting station.

13. The inspection reports of the schools under the immediate control of the Inspectors shall be submitted to the Inspector-General for review as soon after the inspection is over, as possible.

14. The Deputy Inspectors shall submit their inspection reports to the Inspector, who shall review and pass suitable orders on them, or submit his recommendations, if necessary, to the Inspector-General for sanction. The Inspectors shall submit to the Inspector-General a concise statement in the prescribed form of the remarks and orders they have passed on the inspection reports of the officers subordinate to them, before the 15th of the following month.

15. The inspection reports of the schools inspected and examined by the Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall be submitted immediately after the inspection and examination are over to the Deputy Inspectors to whom they are subordinate. The Deputy Inspectors to whom the reports are submitted shall review them and pass such final orders upon them as are within their powers or submit their recommendations for sanction to the Inspector. Before the 10th of the following month the Deputy Inspectors shall submit to the Inspectors a summarised statement in the prescribed form of the remarks

and orders passed by them on the inspection reports of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors.

16. As soon as possible after the inspection and examination of each school, inspecting officers shall furnish the Head Master, if the school is a Government Institution, or the Manager, if the school is an Aided Institution, with a copy of the inspection report at the same time that they submit it to their immediate superior.

CHAPTER IV.

SECTION I.—POWERS TO APPOINT, PROMOTE AND TRANSFER.

1. No one shall, without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General, be appointed for the first time (a) to a teachership carrying more than Rs 10 and less than Rs. 20 as pay per mensem, unless he has passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or (b) to a teachership carrying Rs. 20 as pay per mensem unless he has passed the F. A. Examination of the Madras University.

2. No one shall be recommended for appointment for the first time to a teachership carrying more than Rs. 20 as pay per mensem, unless he has passed the F. A. Examination of the Madras University or a higher examination.

3. No one shall, except with the previous sanction of the Inspector-General, be appointed for the first time (a) to a teachership carrying less than Rs. 10 as pay unless he has passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, and (b) to a teachership carrying Rs. 10 as pay unless he has passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination or the English Lower Secon-

dary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

4. First appointments shall, as a rule, be made on probation.

5. In making first appointments, those who have already given satisfaction in the capacity of acting teacher shall be preferred to those who have not served in the Department, other things being equal.

6. Teachers of long experience and proved merit may be promoted or recommended for promotion though they have not passed the qualifying examinations considered to be necessary in the case of first appointments of new men.

7. Inspectors of Schools may appoint and transfer teachers, if they do not belong to the Graded Educational Service or their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and also clerks whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and all menial servants subordinate to them, provided that for orders concerning the Head Masters of Middle Schools the approval of the Inspector-General is previously obtained. They shall not, however, have the power to promote their subordinates to pay exceeding Rs. 20.

8. Inspectors of Schools may make recommendations to the Inspector-General regarding the appointment, promotion or transfer of any teacher employed in schools within their jurisdiction who is in receipt of more than Rs. 20 per mensem.

9. Deputy Inspectors may appoint and transfer teachers, gumastas and menial servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 a month. They shall not, however, have the power to promote their subordinates to pay exceeding Rs. 10. They may recommend the appointment, promotion or transfer of teachers and officials in

receipt of higher pay than Rs. 10 to the Inspector of Schools to whom they are subordinate.

10. Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall have the power to recommend to the Deputy Inspector to whom they are subordinate the appointments, promotions and transfers of all teachers employed in the schools assigned to their control and of gumastas and menial servants of their own office.

11. All appointments, promotions, and transfers ordered by Inspectors and the Deputy Inspectors under them shall be reported in a prescribed form before the 20th of the following month to the Inspector-General.

12. All Appointments, promotions and transfers, ordered by Deputy Inspectors shall be reported in a prescribed form before the 10th of the following month to the Inspector of Schools to whom they are subordinate.

SECTION II.—POWERS OF PUNISHMENTS.

1. Inspectors may impose in a month a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 on any teacher, not belonging to the Graded Educational Service, clerk or menial servant who has been guilty of insubordination, absence without leave, neglect of duty or misbehaviour which is not of a serious nature.

2. Deputy Inspectors may impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 3 and Assistant Deputy Inspectors a fine not exceeding Re. 1 on any of their subordinates guilty of insubordination, absence without leave, neglect of duty, or misbehaviour which is not of a serious nature.

3. Inspectors may reduce or suspend any teacher, not belonging to the Graded Educational Service, clerk or menial servant subordinate to them for a period not

exceeding six months for gross misconduct or neglect of duty in such circumstances as would render dismissal too harsh a punishment.

4. Inspectors may recommend to the Inspector-General reduction or suspension for a longer period than six months, and dismissal from service, of any teacher, not belonging to the Graded Educational Service, clerk or menial servant, subordinate to them, for gross misconduct, proved dishonesty, utter inefficiency, persistent neglect of duty or frequent absence without leave.

5. In the case of teachers belonging to the Graded Educational Service, Inspectors shall have the power of recommending fines, reductions, suspensions and dismissals.

6. Deputy Inspectors may reduce or suspend any teacher, gumasta or menial servant subordinate to them for a period of three months, and may recommend reduction or suspension for more than three months of any subordinate who may be guilty of gross misconduct, or neglect of duty in such circumstances as would render dismissal too harsh a punishment.

7. Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors may recommend the dismissal from service of any subordinate for gross misconduct, proved dishonesty, utter inefficiency, persistent neglect of duty or frequent absence without leave.

8. Assistant Deputy Inspectors may recommend a fine exceeding Re. 1, reduction or suspension, of any official or menial servant subordinate to them.

9. The reasons for punishments shall be fully and clearly recorded in every case both on the files relating to them and in the history of the services of the subordinates who are punished.

10. Inspectors shall send to the Inspector-General a statement showing the fines, reductions and suspensions ordered or sanctioned by them, as well as statements of the punishments inflicted by the inspecting officers subordinate to them, before the 20th of the following month.

11. The Deputy Inspectors shall submit to the Inspector two copies of a monthly statement of all punishments inflicted or sanctioned by them, before the 10th of the following month.

12. The Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall submit to the Deputy Inspector three copies of a monthly statement of fines imposed by them before the 5th of the following month.

13. In all cases in which the reduction, suspension or dismissal of a subordinate is either recommended or ordered, a written explanation of the subordinate who is punished shall be previously obtained.

SECTION III.—POWERS AS TO LEAVE.

1. Inspectors shall have power to grant leave of any kind except leave on medical certificate for a period exceeding six months, furlough and leave on private affairs under the provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations, to teachers in schools in the districts assigned to them, who do not belong to the Graded Educational Service and to the subordinates of their office.

2. Deputy Inspectors shall have power to grant the following kinds of leave to their subordinates, employed in the schools under their control and in their office, in strict accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations and to recommend for sanction all other leave to the Inspector ;—

- (i) Privilege leave.
- (ii) Leave on medical certificate for periods not exceeding three months.
- (iii) Leave without allowances for periods not exceeding six months.
- (iv) Casual leave, on emergent cause being shown, for short periods not exceeding five working days at a time provided the total absence inclusive of holidays does not exceed seven days, and not exceeding ten days in the the clendar year when the subordinate enjoys regular annual vacations, or not exceeding fifteen days when the subordinate does not enjoy regular annual vacations.

3. Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall have the power of granting to their subordinates in accordance with the Mysore Service Regulations, (1) privilege leave, (2) leave without allowances, (3) leave, on medical certificate, for a period not exceeding one month and (4) casual leave, and to recommend for sanction all other leave to the Deputy Inspector to whom they are subordinate.

4. The officers granting leave shall also make the acting arrangements which shall be reported to their immediate superior with the monthly report of leave.

5. Inspectors shall submit to the Inspector-General a monthly return of all leave except casual leave sanctioned by them and by the inspecting officers subordinate to them, before the 20th of the following month.

6. The Deputy Inspectors shall submit to the Inspector two copies of the report of all leave except casual leave sanctioned by them, before the 10th of the following month.

7. Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall submit to the Deputy Inspector three copies of the report of all leave granted by them before the 5th of the following month.

HEAD MASTERS OF SCHOOLS.

The provisions in the above rules notwithstanding, Head Masters of High and Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Normal Schools and Industrial Schools shall have power, on an emergency occurring, of granting casual leave in accordance with the Service Regulations for not more than three days at a time to their subordinates, and imposing a fine not exceeding 8 annas on, or suspending a menial servant. They shall immediately submit a report of the leave or punishment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Head Masters of schools (other than High Schools) shall correspond with and obtain orders from the inspecting officer in whose administrative control their schools are placed. Head Masters of High Schools shall carry on correspondence through the Inspector of their Circle.

2. Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall correspond with, and obtain orders from, the Deputy Inspectors to whom they are subordinate. Deputy Inspectors shall correspond with and obtain orders from their Inspector. Inspectors shall correspond with and obtain orders from the Inspector-General. But when a reference is made direct by the Inspector-General to a Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector on any subject, or by an inspector to an Assistant Deputy Inspector, such reference shall be answered direct to the Inspector-General or the Inspector as the case may be.

3. Every inspecting officer shall convey an order in the form of a request to a subordinate officer. A subordinate officer shall *submit* and not *forward* any communication for information or orders.

4. In all official communications whether to a superior or a subordinate inspecting officer, a courteous tone shall always be observed

5. As a rule no official communication requiring a reply shall remain unreplied to for more than a week. When the circumstances are such that a full reply must be delayed longer, an acknowledgment of the reference or an interim reply should be given.

G. O. No. 11761-2 Edu. 3555-05-7 dated 12th June 1907.

XII Powers of the Inspector-General of Education.

1. REGARDING GRANT OF LEAVE TO SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

As the present practice leads to unnecessary correspondence, the Inspector General of Education is informed that all leave to subordinate officers and officials of his Department whose appointment is within his powers of patronage, may, in future, be granted by himself and intimated to the Comptroller direct and without reference to Government, so long as such leave and the arrangements consequent thereon involve no additional cost to Government. Matters requiring special sanction, such as seriatim promotions under Article 89, &c., of the Mysore

Service Regulations, should continue to be reported to Government for orders.

G. O. No. 14399-400 —Edn. 501, dated 27th April 1901.

2. ALTERING THE SCALES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A. V. SCHOOLS, &c.

On a careful consideration of the circumstances, the Government are pleased to authorise the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore to alter scales of establishment of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Taluk Boys' and Girls' Schools and Village Elementary Schools wherever it is necessary to do so in the interests of the public service, provided that no extra cost is involved. The changes made by the Inspector-General should be communicated to the Comptroller in the form of a regular proposition statement, so that he may issue necessary instructions to the Treasuries concerned. Cases involving extra cost should continue to be submitted to Government for sanction.

G. O. No. 329-30—Edn. 479-10-2, dated the 10th July 1912

3. TRANSFERRING OFFICIALS FROM VILLAGE FUND SCHOOLS TO STATE FUND SCHOOLS.

The transfer of teachers from schools maintained from the Village School Fund to schools maintained from State Funds, and *vice versa*, is often found necessary to afford promotion to deserving

men and to effect suitable arrangements in the interests of public service. The Comptroller to Government is reported to have taken objection to such transfers effected by the Inspector-General of Education without the sanction of Government, on the ground that they involve payment from Local Funds over which the Inspector-General has no control, and questions of contributions for pension also arise. The Government consider that the transfer of these petty school masters is not of sufficient importance to require their sanction in each individual case, and they are accordingly pleased to delegate to the Inspector-General of Education the power of transferring officials from one class of the institutions named to the other, a copy of the order issued in each case by the Inspector-General being sent to the Comptroller to Government for information.

G. O. No. 13201-1-Edn. 351-10-7, dated 30th July 1913.

4. CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS

With a view to facilitate the disposal of ordinary matters in the Education Department Government are pleased to direct that in addition to the powers of sanctioning grants-in-aid enumerated in G O. No. 4943-55 Edn. 32-14-0 dated the 21st May 1915, the following powers be also delegated to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore:—

- (1) Sanction of leave to officers of his

department whose appointments are not gazetted.

(2) Alteration of the dates of birth of officers holding appointments with a pay of less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

(3) Power to exempt from the rule of the age limit of 25 years when fresh appointments are made by him involving a pay of less than Rs. 40 per mensem.

2. The necessary alterations will be made in the Service Regulations.

G. O. No. 10117-8 Edn. 181-16-1 dated 12th June 1917.

SECTION II.

EDUCATIONAL RULES AND CURRICULA FOR
ADMISSION, PROMOTION ETC., TO THE VARIOUS GRADES
OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Contents.

CHAPTER I.

A—Classifications of Institutions.

B—Standards, forms or classes.

CHAPTER II.

School Economy and discipline.

CHAPTER III.

Conditions of recognition of schools.

CHAPTER IV.

Rules regarding the rates and collection of fees
and free-studentships in Government, Municipal, Aided
and other recognised Schools.

CHAPTER V.

Courses of instruction and standards of Examination.

Vide Appendix D.

SECTION III.

Secondary Education.

I. SANCTIONING A SCHEME FOR THE AWARD OF SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

The scheme submitted by the Inspector-General of Education for the introduction of Secondary School Leaving Certificates in the State is sanctioned with some modifications. The rules as approved by Government are printed at foot of these proceedings.

2. The portion of the rules regarding the eligibility of candidates successfully completing the Secondary School course, for admission to the College classes and Government service has been omitted from this scheme as required by the Madras University. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit separate proposals in this matter for the orders of Government.

3. Government agree to reimburse the Madras University for its loss of income consequent on the introduction of the School Final Examination in place of the Matriculation Examination on lines similar to those adopted by the Governments of Madras, Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad to an extent not

exceeding the profit which may be derived from the examination conducted under the scheme. The Inspector General of Education may inform the Syndicate of the Madras University accordingly and obtain their final approval to the introduction of the scheme.

G. O. No. 1375-6 Edn. 432-11-7 dated the 12th August 1912.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF SECONDARY LEAVING SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

I. *To whom awarded.*—These certificates may be awarded on the completion of their school course to boys or girls who—

- (1) have attended one or more recognized secondary schools from at least the fourth form upwards;
- (2) have attended each of the fourth, fifth and sixth forms either for not less than sixty per cent of the number of working days in each term and for not less than 120 working days in each school year, or for not less than 150 working days in each school year, unless specially exempted by the Board, such exemption being, however, granted only in the case of candidates who have attended the school regularly, but whose attendance falls short of the required minimum by only a few days.

II. *By whom awarded.*

- (1) The certificate shall be awarded by a Board consisting of the Inspector-General of Education as *Ex-officio* President, six

officers of the Government Educational service and six others and the Secretary.

- (2) The members of the Board shall be appointed for a period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.
- (3) The Members and the Secretary of the Board shall be appointed by Government.
- (4) The Board shall arrange for the award of the certificate in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

III. *Scope of the certificate.*—The certificate shall take into account the school work done by the pupil from the fourth form upwards, and shall also contain the final marks as moderated by the Board. It shall show exactly what subjects pupils have studied and discriminate fairly between one pupil and another as to the benefits each has received from the school course.

The subjects of study will be those specified in Group A and at least two to be selected out of Groups B and C; provided that in the case of candidates wishing to take up a collegiate course, both the electives are from Group B. It is open to a candidate to take a supplemental course in any number to gain a supplemental certificate.

A. COMPULSORY.

1. English.
2. Second language : any one out of (a) Vernaculars : Kannada, Urdu, Tamil or Telugu, or (b) Classical : Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek or Latin, or (c) Foreign : French or German.
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. Elementary Science.

5. History of India—Elementary Survey.
 6. Geography of the World—Elementary Survey with special reference to the British Empire.
 7. Sloyd or Drawing.
 8. Athletics and games.
 9. Music.
 10. Needle-work and Dress-making.
 11. Lace-work.
 12. Domestic Economy.
- For lady candidates who should take up the first six subjects, and any two out of subjects Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, subject No. 8 being excluded.

B. OPTIONAL.

13. History of India.
14. History of England.
15. Physics.
16. Chemistry.
17. Botany.
18. Algebra and Geometry.

C.

19. Trigonometry.
20. Hygiene.
21. Agriculture.
22. Commercial Practice and Geography.
23. Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping.
24. Shorthand and Typewriting.
25. Banking and Political Economy.
26. . Precise Writing and Indexing.

IV. *Preparation of certificate.*—(1) The certificate shall be in the form shown in the appendix. (Appendix E) Every pupil on entering a fourth form shall be provided with a blank certificate to be kept in the custody of the school so long as he remains there, the entries in the certificate for each term being made in due course by the Headmaster.

(2) The results of school work done shall be entered against each subject taught in the school in the form of the number of marks gained out of a maximum of 100 for each subject, except in the case of athletics

and games and sloyd or drawing where a brief remark will be entered.

(3) The school work of a year in which the pupil is not promoted to a higher form shall not be taken into account; and no term certificate shall be accepted which is not gained in one and the same school, except by special permission of the Board.

V. *The public examination*—(I) Towards the end of the course in the sixth form, the Headmaster shall forward to the Secretary to the Board not later than the 20th December preceding the examination applications in the prescribed form, of such of his pupils as wish to complete the certificates by appearing for the public examination conducted by the Board and as are, in his opinion, competent to appear for that examination.

(2) The application of no pupil shall thus be forwarded whose age is less than fifteen years unless the pupil will complete the age of fifteen years on or before the 30th June in the year in which the examination, is to be held.

(3) A fee of Rs. 12 shall be sent along with each pupil's application.

(4) The public examination will be a written examination conducted by the Board and will include :—

A. English.

B. Second language,

C. Elementary Mathematics,

D. At least two of the optional subjects.

(5) It will be held at such places and on such dates as may, from time to time, be notified.

(6) The Board shall be competent to moderate the marks obtained in the school and at the public exami-

nation, Only the final marks obtained after such moderation shall be entered by the Board in the certificate Book.

VI. *Award of the certificate.*—(1) The certificates thus filled in and completed shall be returned by the Board to the Headmaster of each school for delivery to those who are leaving the school.

(2) The certificate of a pupil who is not, in the opinion of the Headmaster, competent to appear for the public examination shall, if he is leaving the school, be endorsed to that effect over the Headmaster's signature on the page relating to the term (column III) and then forward to the Secretary to the Board for inspection. When it is returned to the Headmaster, it shall be handed over to the pupil.

VII. *Supplementary certificates.*—(1) If a pupil wishes to improve the certificate thus awarded to him, whether in regard to its quality in one or more subjects already brought up or by bringing up additional subjects under list B or C, he may go back to the same or any other recognized school and appear at a succeeding examination conducted by the Board in any subject or subjects in which the examination is held.

(2) There shall be no limit to the number of times which a pupil may thus be re-examined.

(3) The fee for the re-examination shall be Rs. 3 for each subject (new or old) brought up, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12.

(4) In either case, a further endorsement shall be made on the pupil's original certificate with regard to his progress in a manner similar to that laid down for the entries in the original certificate.

VIII. *Subsidiary rules.*—The Board shall be competent to frame such subsidiary rules as it thinks fit

for the estimate of school work done, the conduct of the public examination and other matters connected with the award of certificates subject to the provisions of this scheme. Such rules will be notified from time to time by the Inspector-General.

Notification No. 7672 Edu. 10-15-3 dated 29th June 1916.

Section IV.

Primary Education.

1 PASSES ORDERS ON THE PROPOSALS OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION FOR UTILISING THE SPECIAL GRANT OF ONE LAKH OF RUPEES PROVIDED FOR THE EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned:—

(1) The opening of 141 new Primary Schools at a cost of Rs. 22,959 per annum.

(2) The appointment of additional hands, increases of pay and the grant of allowances for teaching music and needle-work in girls' schools at a cost of Rs. 10,494 per annum.

(3) The opening of Kannada Upper Secondary Classes in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Davangere and in the Government Kannada Middle School at Nanjangud for providing recruits with higher general culture as teachers for Primary and Middle Schools at a cost of Rs. 2,400 per annum.

(4) The establishment of a Central Boarding School for Panchama students at Mysore as an experimental measure at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

2. The proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to depute a few of the Inspecting officers every year to visit selected Normal Institutions in British India for such period as may be necessary with a view to get themselves acquainted with the latest methods of Primary Education is approved.

3. The observations of the Inspector-General regarding the need for selection in future of young, intelligent and energetic teachers for training in the Normal Schools of the State are generally approved. His proposals for the improvement of Normal Training by the appointment of a Veterinarian on Rs. 30—2—40 for the Agricultural Training Course in the Mysore Normal School, the opening of a Special Normal Class at Mysore with a Master on Rs 75 for the benefit of intelligent teachers of the Education Department that have had no opportunities of qualifying themselves by Normal Training and the revision of the stipendiary allowances in the three Normal Schools of the State are sanctioned, the cost being Rs. 8,864 per annum.

4. As regards the proposal of the Education Committee to institute a number of scholarships for the students of backward classes, the Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that as a sufficient number of the existing scholarships are being

utilized for Panchama boys also there is no urgent need to provide more scholarships in this direction at present, and that the question might again be considered as the education of Panchamas advances.

5. The attention of the Inspector-General is invited to the other suggestions of the Education Committee on the improvement of Normal Instruction and he is requested to submit his further views and proposals in the matter.

6. The recommendation to increase the salaries of the schoolmasters by revising their scales of pay at an additional cost of Rs. 46,332 per annum has to be deferred for the present. Some improvement in this respect appears necessary, but the subject requires to be dealt with separately. It is inexpedient to consider the subjects together as it would delay the disposal of the matter of opening additional schools.

7. The Inspector-General is further requested to submit proposals for opening more schools as soon as he can make arrangements to start them within the amount of the special grant available after the proposals now sanctioned are carried out.

II. The Inspector-General of Education is authorized to start Aided Village Elementary Schools as recommended by him and to substitute whenever necessary the names of other villages for those mentioned by him already.

2. Government feel convinced that in order to promote the spread of education as widely as possible, the efforts and funds of Government should be supplemented by private agencies and local organizations which should bear an appreciable part of the cost of education, and the question whether in the light of this and other considerations, the policy of free primary education in Government Schools laid down in 1908, is in need of modification is engaging attention separately.

3. There is a manifest desire on the part of the people in many parts of the State to undertake a portion of the responsibility in providing elementary education. The scheme of aided Elementary Schools put forward by the Inspector General of Education appears well suited to evoke and organize local effort in the rural areas of the State. Government are therefore pleased to approve generally of the principles laid down and accord sanction to the proposal to make the village as a whole responsible for maintaining the aided school and the payment of a suitable salary to the teacher by supplementing with their own con-

tribution the grant paid by Government, so that the total remuneration of the teacher may amount to about Rs. 10 per mensem. These contributions may take the shape of an annual gift of grain (ragi or rice) optionally commutable to a money payment as suggested by the Inspector-General of Education.

4. The Inspector-General of Education is authorized to sanction grants to these schools under Rule 5 of the Grant-in-aid Rules and under Rule X (4) these grants may be disbursed monthly, a certified copy of the attendance roll of the school being given on the reverse of the bills for payment of the grants. Where such schools exist and meet the needs of the village concerned, Government school should not be started. As suggested by the Inspector-General, the schools should be placed under a Committee of villagers and the Taluk Progress Committee may also, when they undertake to do so, be allowed to supervise the general working of these schools.

All appointments of schoolmasters under the scheme will be subject to the approval of the Inspector General. Efficient masters of such schools may be taken to the Government service from time to time and a certain number of successful schools may be converted into Government Schools.

5. Government also direct that the following conditions and standards should be observed when starting new schools :—

- (i) A school to be opened must be in an area which has not already a sufficient number of schools for the whole population.
- (ii) The services of persons who have passed atleast the Lower Secondary Examination should be secured as far as possible for employment in these schools. All unpassed candidates seeking employment should be required to produce from an Inspecting Officer not below the rank of a District Educational Officer that they are eligible for employment in an aided school.
- (iii) A suitable building is forthcoming.
- (iv) There should be at least 15 children on the rolls of the school to be opened with a daily average attendance of 10.

G. O. No. 120-22-4 Edn. 304-13-3 dated 30th May 1914

III. SANCTIONING THE OPENING OF 100 AIDED SCHOOLS IN ADDITION TO 1000 PREVIOUSLY ORDERED TO BE OPENED.

The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore reports that as the grants of the 1,000 aided schools have not been sanctioned at the maximum of Rs. 7 per mensem in all cases but at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 an amount of Rs. 1,124 per mensem will be available out of the allotment of Rs. 7,000 per mensem sanctioned for them, and recommends the opening of 100 more schools the charge on account of all the 1,100 aided schools being kept within the said provision.

2. Government are glad to note the popularity of the scheme of aided schools which is reported to have been already fully availed of and are pleased to sanction the opening of 100 more aided schools subject to the same conditions as prescribed in the Government Order dated 30th May 1914 and on the understanding that the total monthly cost should not exceed the allotment of Rs. 7,000 already sanctioned.

G. O. No. 3599-3600 Edu. 84-14-3 dated 29th March 1915.

IV. PASSES ORDERS INDICATING THE OBJECT AND SCOPE OF THE OPERATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE STATE.

The total population of the State is about 58 lakhs and the population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent, may be taken at 8·7 lakhs. Of these only about 1,25,000 or about one-seventh are actually under instruction.

The number of public schools, both Government and aided, is about 2,318, educating roughly, 100,000 pupils and there are some 2,000 unaided indigenous schools educating about 25,000 pupils.

Among the adult population also, literacy is at a very low ebb. The census figures show that between the ages of 15 and 20, only 137 males per mille and 24 females per mille are literate, and that among persons of the age 20 and over, the rate of literacy is 152 per mille among males and 13 per mille among females.

2. These figures emphasise the necessity for measures not only to train boys and girls more largely than has been possible in the past but also to place educational facilities within the reach of the adult population. Government have therefore decided that the activities of the Education Department should be

directed during the next three years to provide for the education of at least 400,000 pupils or nearly 46 per cent of the population of school-going age. With this object, arrangements should be made to open about 4,000 new elementary schools during the above period, in addition to continuation and other classes for the education of adults. Of the new elementary schools 1,500 may be Government schools and 2,500 aided schools conforming to departmental standards and requirements.

The existing indigenous schools in the State which, according to the imperfect information available, number about 2,000 should also be taken in hand in a spirit of sympathy and utilized to spread the rudiments of learning among the people.

3. Any comprehensive organization for the development of primary education should include the following measures :—

- (i) Provision of more schools and their proper location.
- (ii) Adequate arrangements to train male and female teachers.
- (iii) Adapting education to the practical needs of the people and making provision for elementary, vocational, physical and moral education including education in business.

- (iv) Provision of continuation schools, night schools, improvement schools, lecturers and itinerant teachers to educate the adult population.
- (v) Arrangements for village meetings, reading rooms, supply of newspapers, etc., and
- (vi) arrangements for enlisting private enterprise to provide educational facilities to the grown up population and to collect funds for the purpose.

It will be the duty of the Education Department and the Education Committee of the Conference to develop operations on all these lines with the co-operation of the people and with the help of the other departments of Government wherever necessary.

4 Steps should be taken to ensure as large and as regular an attendance of pupils as possible so that all schools may be utilized to the greatest advantage. Local Committees and other available agencies should be induced to take interest in the proper working of the schools particularly to see that as many children of school-going age as possible attend school. In villages, the Village Committees should be made responsible for the attendance.

The new schools to be started should include night schools open at convenient hours

and continuation or improvement schools and weekly or bi-weekly classes in which adults—both those who have passed through a school or who are entirely illiterate—may have opportunities of acquiring new knowledge.

5. Arrangements should be made for obtaining correct information about indigenous schools, for their periodical inspection by officers of the Education and Revenue Departments, for giving them help in the way of supply of school appliances, books, etc., and for recognition of their work by suitable grants-in-aid on a far more generous scale than is done at present.

6. Towards carrying out this policy, the Inspector-General of Education has already submitted proposals for starting 1,000 more aided schools for boys and 200 new Government Schools for girls, for panchamas, etc., during 1914-15, for enlarging the Normal Schools and increasing their efficiency and for strengthening the inspecting and clerical staff of the Department rendered necessary by the increase of work in the department. Orders have recently been passed by Government in the matter of the starting of 1,000 aided schools, the introduction of compulsory education in 15 selected centres and the improvement of Normal Schools. The other proposals submitted by the Inspector-General of Educa-

tion are in various stages of consideration and orders will issue separately in respect of each of them.

7. Adequate provision will be made in the State budget for funds needed for the further development of Elementary Education in the State on the lines referred to in paragraph 3 above. The Inspector-General of Education asks for Rs. 3,48,242 for the year 1914-15 to give effect to the various schemes submitted by him in lieu of the sum of one lakh of rupees hitherto provided in the annual budgets for the expansion of Primary Education. The Inspector-General of Education should be informed that the funds required to enable him to carry out this programme will be placed at his disposal as detailed schemes are sanctioned one by one. This order is issued to guide the Inspector-General of Education in the preparation of detailed schemes by indicating generally the scope of operations and the limit of expenditure which Government are prepared to sanction for the development of Primary Education.

G. O. No. 34-44 Edn. 374-13-2 dated 2nd July 1914.

V. LAYS DOWN CERTAIN PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN OPENING NEW SCHOOLS.

In the selection of villages for locating schools the following principles should be observed : —

The villages should as far as possible be taken in the order of their population but when the choice is between a larger village having a school already and a smaller one with no school, the latter should be given the preference. Similarly as between villages claiming aided schools special preference should be given to villages which form the centre of a group of small villages situated within a distance of 5 or 6 furlongs, or have other features calling for favourable treatment.

Ordinarily no school will be started unless the people come forward with a guarantee that at least 25 children will be enrolled for instructing, that the daily attendance will not fall below 15, that a decent school house, and a residence for the school-master free or at a reasonable low rent will be provided and that the villagers will contribute at least about five rupees a month towards his pay either in kind or cash.

Gifts of school houses and endowments for educational purposes will be specially welcome but the department will not bind itself to provide teachers unless the other conditions are also satisfied.

The location of the Government schools will be regulated by considerations of population, the special importance of any particular village and any exceptional circumstances that diminish the capacity of a particular locality from offering the contribution necessary for an aided school. As a rule Government schools should be reserved for the education of girls and of the specially backward classes, *e.g.*, Lambanis and Panchamas, and for tracts requiring special treatment like the interior of the malnad.

A number of the more successful aided schools will also be converted into Government schools annually and provided with Government buildings when necessary. Ordinarily no aided school will be so converted or provided with a Government building unless it had been working satisfactorily for at least seven years previously. In the case of the other schools which have started work, the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code will be applied.

As an inducement for the masters of aided schools to work enthusiastically and to maintain their schools in a high standard of efficiency, the Department will, as a rule, prefer successful masters of aided schools, to new applicants while filling up posts in Government schools, and also entertain the existing masters in Government service if adequately qualified whenever an aided school is taken under Government management.

VI. IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The Inspector-General's proposals are abstracted below :—

NEW SCHOOLS.

No.	Kind of schools	No. to be opened	Cost in rupees
<i>State Fund Institutions.</i>			
1	Taluk Kannada Boys' School.	1	17½
2	Taluk Kannada Girls' Schools.	4	122½
3	Taluk Panchama Schools ...	4	58
4	Taluk Hindustani Girls' Schools	5	169
	Total ...	14	367
<i>Village Fund Institutions.</i>			
1	Village Elementary Kannada Boys' Schools.	48	599
2	Village Elementary Kannada Girls' Schools.	41	579½
3	Village Elementary Panchama Schools.	12	149
4	Village Elementary Hindustani Boys' Schools.	7	77
5	Village Elementary Hindustani Girls' Schools.	8	135
	Total ...	116	1,539½
	Grand Total ...	130	1906½ per mensem or Rs. 22,878 per annum.

No.	Kind of Schools	Cost per annum in rupees
IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONS.		
<i>State Fund Institutions.</i>		
1	High Schools, Normal Schools and the Maharaja's College.	288 per annum
2	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (State Fund)	6,928 $\frac{2}{5}$ do
3	Taluk Kannada Boys' Schools ...	2,397 do
4	Taluk Kannada Girls' Schools ...	4,356 do
5	Anglo-Hindustani Schools ...	324 do
6	Taluk Hindustani Boys' Schools...	3,891 do
7	Taluk Hindustani Girls' Schools ...	588 do
Total ...		18,772 $\frac{2}{5}$
<i>Village Fund Institutions.</i>		
1	Village Elementary Kannada Boys' Schools	29,121
2	Village Elementary Kannada Girls' Schools.	2,106
3	Village Elementary Panchama Schools.	408
4	Village Elementary Hindustani Boys' Schools.	948
5	Village Elementary Hindustani Girls' Schools.	468
6	Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	964
Total ...		34,015
Grand Total ...		52,787 $\frac{2}{5}$

2. These proposals are sanctioned. The cost on account of State Fund Schools will be included in the Budget of 1915-16 and that on account of the Village Fund Institutions will be treated as a grant-in-aid from the State Funds to the Village School Fund and included in the State and the Village School Fund Budgets under the heads concerned.

3. A lump sum grant of Rs. 17,000 is also sanctioned for furniture and appliances to the existing and new schools. The recurring expenditure during the current year will be met from savings under the provisions for the honours course classes in the State Colleges and for the revision of the Industrial Schools and the non-recurring expenditure from savings in the provisions for the revision of the scale of pay of Vernacular School Masters and for the introduction of compulsory education.

G. O. No. 4769-70—Edn. 84-14-4, dated the 10th May 1915.

Compulsory Education.

VII. REGULATION NO. V OF 1913.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION REGULATION

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the extension of elementary education; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the 'Elementary Education Regulation, 1913'; and shall come into operation in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by Government.

Short title, commencement
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

Definition.

“Parent” includes the guardian and every person who is liable to maintain any child.

“Education Department” means the Government of Mysore in the Education Department or the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore acting under the Government of Mysore in matters connected with public instruction in Mysore.

“Recognised School” means a school recognised by the Education Department for the purposes of this Regulation.

“Elementary Education” means the courses in reading, writing and arithmetic and other subjects, if any, prescribed from time to time by the Education Department for elementary schools for the purposes of this Regulation.

3. In every area to which this Regulation applies, it shall be the duty of the parent of every boy, not under 7 and not over 11 years of age, residing within such area, to cause such boy to attend a recognised school for elementary education for so many days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as may be prescribed by the Education Department, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the boy.

4. (1) Any of the following circumstances is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Non-attendance when excusable.

(a) that there is no recognised school within a distance of one mile measured along the nearest road from the residence of the boy which the boy can attend;

(b) that the boy is prevented from attending school by reason of sickness, infirmity, domestic necessity, seasonal needs of agriculture or other sufficient cause.

(c) that the boy is receiving instruction in some other satisfactory manner ; and

(d) that the boy has been exempted from such attendance by proper authority.

(2) Where there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, a certificate of exemption may be granted by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by Government.

5. If in a recognised school in any area to which No compulsion regarding this Regulation applies religious attendance of religious classes are held, no boy shall be compelled to attend such classes against the wishes of his parent.

6. In any place to which a notification under Section 1 applies, no person shall employ any boy between the ages of 7 and 11 who is not receiving elementary education in a recognised school or has not obtained a certificate of exemption under Section 4.

Prohibition of boys' employment.

7. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Regulation and rules framed thereunder, one or more School Committees may be appointed for each specified area with such powers and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Appointment of School Committees.

8. (a) A parent who, without lawful excuse, fails to send to a recognised school a boy, to whom Section 3 of

Prosecution of parent.

this Regulation applies, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 provided that a warning in writing shall have been served on the parent by a School Committee or by an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department not lower in rank than an Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(b) In cases of repeated non-compliance, the parent shall, on conviction, before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Penalty for repeated non-compliance.

9. Any person who knowingly employs any boy in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Employer's liability.

10. The Government may exempt particular classes or communities from the operation of this Regulation.

Exemption from operation of Regulation.

11. The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, extend the provisions of this Regulation and the rules prescribed thereunder relating to boys within any area to the case of girls also residing in the said area.

Extension of Regulation to girls.

12. The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules to provide—

(1) for the exercise of the powers of recognising schools and courses of instruction for the purposes of the Regulation,

(2) by whom and in what manner and to what extent exemption certificates may be granted under Section 4, Sub-Section (2),

(3) for the appointment of School Committees and to define their powers and duties and to regulate in what manner they shall be exercised.

(4) by what authorities and in what manner warning shall be given to parents before their launching of a prosecution before a Magistrate, and

(5) generally for more efficiently carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

VIII. RULES UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION REGULATION.

Government are pleased to make the following rules under Section 12 of the Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

I. The following schools are recognised for the purposes of the Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

Section 3.

(1) All Government and aided institutions giving instruction in English or a Vernacular language up to and including the III standard as defined in the Mysore Educational Rules ; and

(2) Other institutions specially recognised by the Inspector-General of Education and notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.

2. The period of attendance at school required under the Regulation shall be not less than 200 days in the year beginning with the 1st of June and not less than fifteen days in any month and not less than 4 hours on each day of attendance, provided that the Inspector-General of Education may fix other periods of attendance in special cases.

3. The following persons are authorised to grant certificates of exemption from attendance to children between the ages of 7 and 11 on requisition from their parents or guardians after properly satisfying themselves of the existence of a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

(a) Any member of the School Committee for the area ;

(b) Any Gazetted Officer of Government or any Amildar, Deputy Amildar, Taluk She-ristadar, Police Inspector, Sub-Registrar and hobli Shekdar ;

(c) Any Headmaster of a Government or Aided School within the area ;

(d) Any Magistrate ;

(e) Any member of a Municipal Board, District Board, Taluk Board, Municipality or Union, or any member of the Legislative Council, Representative Assembly, Economic Conference, residing within the area ; and

(f) Any other person who may be specially authorised either by the Inspector-General or by the Deputy Commissioner of the District or the President of the Municipality concerned for specified local areas.

4. All exemption certificates shall be granted on printed forms as appended to these rules which can be had free of cost from the School Committee of the area concerned.

Any person who wishes to obtain a certificate will get a form and produce it to the authority empowered to grant such certificates. The latter will hand over

one copy to the applicant and send the other to the School Committee of the place.

5. No certificates shall hold good for a period exceeding three months.

6. Every School Committee shall consist of a Chairman and not less than five members and not more than ten or such other maximum number of members as may be fixed by the Inspector-General of Education. The nomination of the Chairman and the members shall be made by the Inspector-General of Education, or in Municipal areas, by the President of the Municipality concerned, with the concurrence of the Inspector-General.

7. The names of all members of School Committees shall be notified in the official Gazette by the Inspector-General of Education.

8. A school Committee shall remain in office for a period of three years, the members being eligible for re-nomination.

9. For each defined area where the Elementary Education Regulation is brought into operation, there shall be an Attendance Officer, paid or honorary, according to circumstances who shall be nominated from among the members of the School Committee or otherwise by the School Committee for a period of three years at a time, with the previous approval of the Inspector-General or the President of the Municipality concerned, with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Education.

10. The duties of an Attendance Officer shall include the checking of attendance reports, scrutiny of exemption certificates, issue of warnings, institution of prosecutions and all such other duties as the School

Committee may entrust to him, or as the Inspector-General or the President of the Municipality concerned in consultation with the Inspector-General, may assign from time to time.

11. The powers and duties of the Committee are as follows :—

(1) They shall consider the educational needs of the area and take after consultation with the Education Department such steps as may be desirable to supply them.

(2) They shall maintain an up-to-date list of all boys of the prescribed ages, and shall secure their attendance at school by such means as may be authorised.

(3) They shall send to the Inspector-General of Education or to such other Educational Officer as may be nominated by the Inspector-General a quarterly return of children between the ages of 7 and 11 attending schools within their area.

(4) Whenever the Committee are satisfied that a boy who ought to attend school does not do so without lawful excuse, shall, after due warning in writing served on the parent under the signature of the Chairman or the Attendance Officer or an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department not lower in rank than an Assistant Inspector of Education, make a complaint through their Attendance Officer or any other person authorised by them, against the parent of the boy before a Magistrate having jurisdiction, under Section 8 of the Regulation.

(5) It shall also be within the competence of the School Committee to institute prosecution under Section 9 of the Regulation through the Attendance Officer or

any other person authorised by them against an employer who knowingly employs any boy in contravention of Section 6 of the said Regulation.

(6) The School Committee shall meet once at least every month, and a member who fails to attend three meetings consecutively, shall be considered to have vacated his seat unless the absence is condoned by the Inspector-General or by the President of the Municipality concerned.

(7) An extraordinary meeting shall be held at any time on the written requisition of three members of the Committee addressed to the Attendance Officer.

(8) The quorum to be fixed by the Committee shall consist of not less than three members.

(9) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on the question.

(10) The names of the members present and in the case of a division the names of those voting upon each question shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

(11) If, at any meeting, the Chairman is not present at the time appointed to hold the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be the Chairman of such meeting.

(12) In case of an equality of votes at any meeting the Chairman of such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(13) A copy of the proceedings of every meeting shall be sent to the Inspector-General of Education or to such other officer or officers as he may specify.

(14) The Committee shall, with the approval of the Inspector-General of Education or President of the Municipality concerned, have power to fill up casual vacancies for the remaining period of the term any member whose seat has become vacant.

(15) The Headmasters of all recognised schools shall be bound to furnish all information which the School Committee may reasonably require in the discharge of its duties.

(16) The Attendance Officer shall act as Secretary to the School Committee.

12. Should a boy not appear at the school within seven days of the day appointed for entrance or should a boy already entered be absent for seven days continuously, without proper reasons, the Headmaster of the School concerned will notify the fact to the School Committee.

13. The Deputy Commissioner of the District or the President of the Municipality concerned shall, within 30 days from the date of the Government Notification bringing any defined area under the operation of the Elementary Education Regulation or such other reasonable time as may be fixed in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education, cause to be prepared a full and correct list of all children of the prescribed ages in the above area and sent to the Attendance Officer attached to the School Committee for the use of such Committee.

14. The Deputy Commissioner of the District or the President of the Municipality concerned shall also cause such list to be annually revised in the month of April and a copy of the revised list sent before the 1st May to the Attendance Officer for the use of the School Committee.

15. The Inspector-General of Education shall have power to issue from time to time such subsidiary instructions as may be needed for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of the Elementary Education Regulation and of these rules, and all communications regarding matters requiring the orders of Government shall be made through him.

(To be in duplicate.)

.....District.....Taluk or town

.....Village or Mohalla.

Name of parent and address	Name of boy	Age of boy	Reason for exem- ption	Period of exem- ption

Station
Dated
Signature of person granting certificate.
.....
Designation and address.

IX. PASSES ORDERS IN REGARD TO WORKING OUT THE SCHEME OF COMPULSORY ELE- MENTARY EDUCATION.

1. Government observe that the Inspector-General of Education is not in favour of opening new Government schools in all cases where provision for educating more students has to be made, but considers that the

improvement and expansion of existing schools and the starting of aided schools should be encouraged wherever practicable. He further recommends that the grant-in-aid rules may be relaxed so as to admit of grants being given up to two thirds of the cost, during the next three years in the notified areas.

2. Government agree with the Inspector-General in the views and are pleased to approve of the principles enunciated by him, including the relaxation of the grant-in-aid rule for three years.

3. It is not, however, clear from his letter how many new Government schools are likely to be required, how many aided schools may be expected to be started in each of the cities and towns, and how many of the existing schools require to be improved or in how many of them more students can be admitted after effecting improvements. The number of aided, Government or Municipal schools out of the 205 institutions now in existence, is not also known. In the absence of information on these points, and as to the number of schools having one, two, three or more classes respectively Government are not in a position to judge of the financial effects of the proposals.

4. They are, however, satisfied that the line of action proposed by the Inspector-General is suitable and they are therefore pleased to authorise the Inspector-General of Education to proceed to give effect to the scheme in accordance therewith, and to open new schools or sanction grants to aided schools as the need arises. The Comptroller is also authorised to admit the charges incurred by the Inspector-General under this order for a period of three months in each case, in anticipation of and pending the formal sanction of Government. The Inspector-General should submit his

detailed proposals to Government from time to time so as to secure their sanction within three months from the starting of a new school, Government or aided.

5. As regards the improvement of existing schools Government are pleased to sanction the following scales of establishment and charges for primary schools as a standard to be adopted in the case of schools having not less than 120 students on the rolls and 100 in average attendance.

<i>Bangalore and Mysore Cities.</i>			<i>Other towns.</i>		
1 Head Master	Rs. 25	per mensem	Rs. 20	per mensem	
1 Asst. Master	„ 20	„	„ 15	„	
1 Do	„ 15	„	„ 12	„	
1 Do	„ 12	„	„ 10	„	
House rent	„ 25	„	„ 15	„	
1 Peon	„ 7	„	„ 7	„	
1 Sweeper	„ 5	„	„ 5	„	
1 Scavenger	Re. 1	„	Re. 1	„	
Contingencies	Rs. 2	„	Rs. 2	„	
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total Rs.	112	per mensem	Rs. 87	per mensem.	
<hr/>			<hr/>		

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit a list of institutions which are entitled to the above scales together with information about the number of classes in each, the students therein, and the present charges.

6. In opening new schools the Inspector-General of Education is requested to see that the ratio of one teacher for 30 students, is not exceeded in any institution. The Inspector-General is also empowered to appoint additional teachers in existing schools whenever the number of students warrants it, subject to the conditions prescribed in para 4 above.

No. 12541—551, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1915 from Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, Esq., M. A. Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, to C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Departments of Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government that out of the fifteen places brought under the operation of the Elementary Education Regulation in Government Order No. 12568—Edn. 334-13-4, dated 13th June 1914, work on practical lines has been actually started in all of them except in three places: Tumkur Chikballapur and Chikmagalur. On account of the outbreak of plague at Tumkur and Chikballapur, it became necessary to postpone the introduction of the scheme. Now that people are beginning to return to their homes, action is being taken. As regards Chikmagalur, revised proposals about constituting the School Committees are expected to be received in a few days from the Deputy Commissioner, when the work of starting the scheme will be taken in hand.

The practical working of the scheme in most of the places selected and the collection of statistics relating to school-going boys between the ages of 7 and 11 indicate, however, the need for opening more primary schools in all the places where compulsory education has been or is being introduced. The enclosed statement gives the number of existing schools, the number of boys between the ages of 7 and 11 now under instruction and the number of those for whom provision is required. In column 7 of the statement is shown roughly the additional number of schools proposed for each place either by the School Committees or by the departmental officers.

From my knowledge of the working of the scheme, I find, however, that it is inadvisable to open a number of new schools simultaneously. In the larger places mentioned, such as Bangalore or Mysore, by a redistribution of the schools or by the opening of one or two additional sections of classes, it becomes, I believe possible to accommodate a larger number of children. Then again, in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities as well as in some other places there are a number of schools maintained or aided from Municipal or other funds which have a number of inefficient teachers on account of the salary being low. If these teachers are withdrawn and better teachers are substituted, a larger number of boys can be handled in each class and the schools can admit more boys.

In these circumstances, I am not in favour of opening at once a large number of schools. I think in the interest of economy, it is desirable to improve the staff and accommodation of the existing schools and only after their full strength is reached, more schools need be opened. Of course, there are a number of localities where no schools exist at present and where it will be necessary to open new schools. These may be treated on their own merits, but in localities where there are Government or aided schools, the first effort should be to improve them so as to facilitate the admission of more boys.

It is found that in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore higher rates of pay are needed on account of the greater costliness of living than in the other places and I accordingly propose that the following scales of pay, etc., for primary schools may generally be accepted by Government.

Mysore and Bangalore Cities—

Rs.

1 Head Master	...	25 a month
1 Assistant Master	...	20 „
1 do	...	15 „
1 do	...	12 „
House rent about	...	25 „
1 Peon	...	7 „
1 Sweeper	...	5 „
1 Scavenger	...	1 „allowance
Contingencies	...	2 „

Total ... 112 „

Tumkur and the remaining 12 places—

Rs.

Head Master	...	20 a month
Assistant Master	...	15 „
Do	...	12 „
Do	...	10 „
House rent about	...	15 „
Peon	...	7 „
Sweeper	...	5 „
Scavenger	...	1 „allowance
Contingent charges	...	2 „

Total ... 87 „

Where there are aided or Municipal schools, the same scales of pay are to be adopted as far as possible and the Inspector-General may be permitted to give grant-in-aid towards the cost from one-half to two-thirds for the next three years to come, efforts being made in the meanwhile for the reduction of the Government grant above one-half, if any, by the Improvement of the school finances; where it becomes absolutely necessary to open Government Schools, the full cost has, of course to be met from Government funds. I shall however, endeavour to start as many new aided schools as are practicable and it is only when the resources in this direction are exhausted, that new Government schools will be allowed to be opened. I request that Government may be pleased to invest the Inspector-General with sufficient liberty of action in this matter, as I wish to interest the local people as largely as possible in the maintenance of efficient primary schools in their midst and make the funds generously made available by Government go as far as possible in the spread of education.

In the current year's budget, there is a provision of Rs. 25,000 to meet the cost of the above proposals under 18 Education, (4) Government Schools, General.

Tabular statement showing the number of existing schools and of boys between the ages of 7 and 11 in the 15 places brought under the operation of Elementary Education Regulation and of the number of schools to be newly opened for those that find no accommodation in the existing schools.

District	Taluk	Station and Division if any	Number of existing schools	Number of boys between the ages of 7 and 11 attending school	Number of boys between the ages of 7 and 11 not attending school	Number of schools proposed to be opened either by the school Committee or by departmental officers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bangalore...	Bangalore ...	<i>Bangalore City.</i> I. Palace Division ... II. Balepet Division ... III. Manavartepet Division. IV. Ulsurpet Division ... V. Nagarthapet Division VI. Lal-Bagh Division... VII. Fort and Chamarajpet Division.	4 8 9 11 3 7 11	84 475 248 358 47 136 322	64 301 300 207 74 113 85	2 4 4 3 2 2 1	

...	2	35	224	2	35	...
...	4	31	116	4	31	...
...	5	176	449	6	176	...
...	3	125	165	10	125	...
...	3	138	475	10	138	...
...	8	351	503	10	351	...
...	7	290	505	10	290	...
...	3	122	363	7	122	...
...	4	171	503	13	171	...
...	2	96	222	5	96	...
...	3	190	260	6	190	...
...	4	118	347	8	118	...
...	4	168	330	5	168	...
...	6	431	1,020	9	431	...
...	6	243	670	11	243	...
...	2	91	213	2	91	...
...	2	125	396	5	125	...
...	5	390	667	7	390	...
...	8	272	579	11	272	...
...	2	100	443	5	100	...
...	3	185	480	6	185	...
<hr/>						
VIII.	Basavangudi Division					
IX.	Malleswaram	...				
	Dodballapur	...				
<hr/>						
Mysore	Mysore	...				
	I. Nazarbad Mohalla...					
	II. Fort and Krishnaraj Mohalla.					
	III. Chamaraj Mohalla...					
	IV. Mandi Mohalla	...				
	V. Devaraj Mohalla					
	VI. Lashkar Mohalla	...				
<hr/>						
Hassan	Nanjangud	...				
	Seringapatam	...				
	Hassan	...				
	Hole-Narsipur	...				
	Shimoga	...				
	Tumkur	...				
	Maddagiri	...				
	Chitaldrug	...				
	Davangere	...				
	Kolar	...				
	Chikballapur	...				
	Chikmagalur	...				

Section V.

Female Education.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE COLLEGIATE AND SECONDARY GRADES.

There are at present very few educational institutions imparting instruction to girls beyond the elementary stage. The institutions consist of *one* College, *two* High Schools, *eight* Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and *sixty-eight* Lower Secondary Vernacular Schools. Out of a total of 305 Girls' Schools no fewer than 222 are of the Primary stage, and even in the others secondary classes are formed only at irregular intervals when circumstances favour the attendance of a few girls in the higher classes. Only $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total female population of school-going age is under instruction and the numbers in the secondary and higher stages are extremely small.

2. Various causes, chiefly social, have contributed to this unsatisfactory state of things, and no great advance can be hoped for until a larger number of secondary schools can be established and such schools can be staffed entirely with women teachers.

Such an advance will be a work of several years and will require a considerable amount of careful preparation. The steps required to be taken immediately are to create facilities in the existing institutions for securing a con-

tinuous and increasing supply of pupils in the higher classes, to secure a large number of women teachers by offering reasonable inducements to as many as possible to enter the teaching profession and to give such teachers suitable training.

It is also necessary to impart in these schools not only education of a literary character but also instruction in certain industrial and domestic arts so as to fit the students for their future life. The Inspector-General of Education has kept these objects in view in framing the scheme now submitted.

3. *The Maharani's College.*—This institution will consist of the following departments:—

1. Collegiate	} English
2. High School	...	...
3. Lower Secondary and Primary			
4. Upper Secondary	} Vernacular
5. Lower Secondary	..	...
6. Elementary	...	...
7. Vernacular Normal School		...	} .
8. Industrial and Domestic Science School.			
9. Hostel	...	...

4. The College Department will train students up to the Intermediate standard as at present and special arrangements will be made in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and if necessary, in the Central College, Bangalore, for

students who pass out of the Maharani's College to continue their studies. If in future a larger and steadier supply of students is secured, the question of raising the College to the first grade will be considered.

The High School will consist of three forms and the lower school (Secondary and Primary) will contain seven classes.

5. In the Vernacular Branch, the present Collegiate instruction in Sanskrit and Kannaḍa will cease as there has been only one pupil for several years past, and in the case of any student desiring to take up such advanced studies, special arrangements will be made in the Pandits' classes held in the Normal School, Mysore.

The Vernacular Branch will consist of seven classes of the Primary and Lower Secondary standards and two classes of the Upper Secondary standard.

The large number of primary classes now held will be abolished and only one set of such classes will be retained to serve as a practising school for the Normal School.

To provide for the surplus pupils of the primary classes proposed to be abolished, three primary schools (with five classes each) will be opened in different parts of the Mysore City.

6. The Normal School will contain two classes, one for Lower Secondary and one for Upper Secondary training.

7. The Industrial and Domestic Arts Section will provide training for domestic life, and instruction in drawing, music and in cottage and other industries like rattan work, mat making, sewing, knitting, lacework, etc. Provision should be made for persons other than regular students of the institution to attend the classes of this section if they wish to do so. In course of time, it may be possible to develop this section into an independent industrial school for women.

8. *Hostel*.—The chief feature of the new scheme is the opening of a hostel connected with the institution. At present the Widows' Home, Mysore, started and kept up by the self-sacrificing liberality and labours of Mr. Rai Bahadur Rajakaryaprasakta A. Narasimha Iyengar maintains and educates a number of female students - mostly widows—from all parts of the State and even from outside. It is expected that several of these widow pupils will eventually enter the teaching profession. The home is maintained from the income of the Devaraj Bahadur Charities Fund, and from private subscriptions and donations, supplemented by a monthly grant of two hundred rupees from Government.

Mr. Narasimha Iyengar has represented to Government that the institution is doing useful work and that it is desirable to place it on a secure and permanent basis.

In his letter the Inspector-General of Education recommends that this institution may be taken over under Government management. Government accept this recommendation subject to the condition that the grants received at present from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund and other sources are placed at the disposal of Government for this purpose. One section of the hostel will be the present Widows' Home with the name altered into Abalasrama or Women's Home. As far as its resources permit, it will continue to receive, maintain and educate all poor widows and other women students who desire to acquire education or other training to fit them to earn their livelihood, but who have no resources of their own and depend solely or chiefly on the scholarship or other help which the institution is able to give them.

There will be another section of the hostel to be known as the Maharani's College Hostel, which will accommodate students who are able to pay their own way. Selected scholarship students, particularly those studying in the College and High School Departments may be admitted into it. This section will be located

in the bungalow belonging to the Jagirdar of Yelandur, which will be acquired for this purpose.

Both the sections of the hostel will be under the supervision of a resident lady warden, who will be borne on the staff of the Maharani's College. A suitable Committee should be formed for the management of the institution, one of whose important functions will be to stimulate and obtain funds from private benefactors in support of the Abalasrama.

9. Turning to the other schools in the State, the Government Girl School in Bangalore will be raised to the Upper Secondary Standard by the addition of two Kannada Upper Secondary classes and an English Lower Secondary class. An English Lower Secondary class will be started in the Aryabalika Pata-sala and the Chamarajpet Girls' School. One English class will be added to the Girls' School at Malleswaram.

After a year or two, when a sufficient number of pupils have passed through the English Lower Secondary classes, the Government Girls' School should be provided with English High School classes also. Provision will be made in these schools to teach domestic science and certain industrial subjects.

The Empress Girls' School at Tumkur will be similarly provided with Kannada Upper Secondary classes and an English Lower Secondary class, provision being made for teaching in domestic science and industrial subjects.

The Girls' Schools at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga will be strengthened by the addition of an English Lower Secondary class, with provision for instruction in domestic science and industrial subjects. Similar action will be taken in regard to the school at Hassan in consultation with the Municipal Council.

In course of time, these schools may also be raised to the Upper Secondary grade.

10. Government approve of all these proposals made by the Inspector-General of Education. The scheme involves an increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 20,818 per annum, and Government consider the increase moderate. Sanction is accorded to this increase of expenditure as well as to the revision of scales of pay in certain cases and other grants proposed by the Inspector-General of Education as shown in the tabular statement printed in the appendix. (Appendix F.)

The new scheme should be brought into operation as early as possible.

The Maharani's College as well as the other Girls' Schools will be placed under Committees of Management which will be constituted in place of the Boards of Visitors now in existence. Separate orders will issue on this subject.

G. O. No. 414-26—Edn. 152-13-7, dated 10th July 1914.

II. RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE MAHARANI'S COLLEGE.

In their Order No. 10597—Edn. F. 17-96 of the 9th January 1903, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja sanctioned the admission, into the Maharani's Girls' College, Mysore, of Native Christian girls of approved parentage, who have passed a standard equivalent to the English Lower Secondary Examination. It is now proposed by the Managing Committee of the Institution to extend the privilege of admission into the High School and College classes to girls of respectable parentage belonging to the Mahomedan, Parsi, Jewish, Eurasian and European communities also. The Inspector-General of Education, while concurring generally in the above proposal, expresses an apprehension that, if admission is extended to Mahomedan girls, special arrangements for observing *gosha* may have to be made. The Government observe that the institution is a public one, that pupils belonging to particular communities cannot claim any special privileges or facilities when they

seek admission, and that, consequently, it is unnecessary to exclude Mahomedan girls if they choose to study in an institution which is not intended particularly for girls observing *gosha*.

The Government are therefore pleased to sanction the alteration of the rule of admission into the College as shown below:--

“The Maharani’s Girls’ College shall be open to daughters of all respectable caste Hindus; and pupils of approved parentage belonging to the Native Christian, Mahomedan, Parsi, Jewish, Eurasian and European communities who have passed a standard equivalent to the English Lower Secondary Examination, may be admitted to the High School and College classes, each admission being subject to the approval of the whole Committee.

2. The other resolutions in regard to the levy of fees and the grant of scholarships are also approved.

*G. O. No. 6417—8—E. F. 17 of 1896, dated 22nd
June 1904.*

III. COMMITTEE OF THE MANAGEMENT FOR THE GIRLS’ SCHOOLS.

Since the replacement of the Committees for the management of Girls’ Schools by Boards of Visitors in 1908, the question of reviving the Girls’ School Com-

mittees has been repeatedly urged in the Representative Assembly. The subject has been considered in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Inspector-General of Education is in favour of reviving the Committees. He adds that a Committee of management will be a more efficient body than a Board of Visitors in supervising the school and awakening public interest and recommends that the rules previously in force defining the powers and duties of these Committees may be adopted in their entirety. Government agree with the Inspector-General and direct that Boards of Visitors be replaced by Committees of management. The rules regarding the constitution, powers and duties of the new Committees of Girls' schools are also approved and appended to this order.

G. O. No. 735-44—Edn. 456-12-2, dated 18th July 1914.

IV. RULES REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE NEW COM- MITTEES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

1. Every Girls' School maintained from Public Funds, except the Maharani's College and Schools at District Headquarters, shall be placed under the general supervision of a Committee appointed by the Inspector General of Education who will notify the names of the members in the official Gazette. The Committee of the Maharani's College and Schools at District Headquarters will be appointed by Government.

2. The Committee will be composed partly of Government Officers appointed *ex-officio* and partly of non-official gentlemen and, when possible, also of English and Indian ladies taking interest in female education.

The number of members on each Committee shall not be less than six nor more than eighteen.

4. One-third of the members shall form the quorum.

5. The Government in the case of the Maharani's College and of Girls' Schools at Headquarters of Districts and the Inspector-General of Education in all other cases, will appoint the President of the Committee. A Vice-President may also be appointed for the Committee of the Maharani's College, Mysore. The President or in his absence the Vice-President, if any, or any Chairman selected by the members present shall preside at each meeting.

6. The appointment of members of the Committee shall be made for a term not exceeding three years.

7. All questions on which there is a division shall be decided by a majority of votes, the presiding authority having a casting vote.

8. Ordinary meetings of the Committee will be called by the President once a month or whenever he thinks it necessary to call them. The Head Master or Head Mistress, or Superintendent may attend each meeting of the Committee to give any information required, but shall not vote unless he or she is a member of the Committee.

9. Extraordinary meetings of the Committee shall be called by a written notice signed by any three members of the Committee.

10. The Committee may appoint from among their members an Honorary Secretary whose duty it shall be to keep a full account of the business transacted at each meeting. Such account shall be read at the next meeting, and if approved, signed by the President or Chairman before the business of that meeting is proceeded with.

11. The Committee will exercise general supervision over the management of the school occasionally and secure as far as possible the sympathy, confidence and support of the people by affording on all occasions their help and co-operation in maintaining discipline and a high moral tone.

12. The Committee shall have power, without assigning any reason, either to refuse admission to any girl or to discharge one already admitted in the interests of the general well-being of the school.

13. The Committee shall have power to make recommendations to the Inspector-General of Education regarding :—

- (1) Such general rules for the management of the school as in their opinion are calculated to promote its efficiency and popularity.
- (2) Any other matters affecting the progress, efficiency or popularity of their school.
- (3) The appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension or dismissal of any member of the school establishment as well as the grant of leave to the same.

14. In the case of the Maharani's College, the Lady Superintendent will in all matters of importance, send all official communications to the Inspector-General of

Education through the Honorary Secretary of the Committee. At the same time the Inspector-General will keep the Honorary Secretary informed of the action taken on the Lady Superintendent's communication.

15. In the case of Girls' Schools at District Headquarters, the Honorary Secretaries of Committees will communicate with the Inspector-General. In the case of all other schools, Honorary Secretaries of Committees will communicate with the Inspectors of Schools.

16. The Inspector-General may delegate to the Lady Superintendent of the Maharani's College or to the Presidents of Girls' Schools at District Headquarters all or any of the powers exercised by Inspectors in regard to the imposition of fines or the grant of leave, provided that in both cases a timely report of the same is sent to him, and provided further that in the latter case no appointment of a temporary successor at an additional cost to Government is involved.

Section VI.

Normal Training.

I. APPROVING OF THE SCHEME FOR OPENING A HIGHER ENGLISH TRAINING CLASS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL, MYSORE.

The Inspector-General of Education having submitted certain proposals in March 1911 for opening an English Training Class in the Normal School, Mysore, a provision of Rs. 4,892 was made in the current year's budget. But the scheme was not carried out as it was subsequently found to require certain modifications and also because there was not sufficient time to open the class. The Inspector-General has now submitted a revised scheme, the chief modification being the retention of the Lower Secondary Training class which was originally proposed to be abolished.

The Government have given the matter their careful consideration and are of opinion that the opening of a Higher Training Class as recommended by the Inspector-General of Education is necessary. They are accordingly pleased to approve of the scheme, and the following charges are sanctioned in connection therewith:—

Recurring charges—

Cost per annum.

Rs.

(a) Normal School—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. An additional teacher on Rs. 50 per | |
| menssem | 600 |

2. Stipends for 30 students at Rs. 5 each	...	...	1,800
3. Increase of Library grant	...	...	100
4. Grant for additional appliances	...	...	100

 2,600

(b) Practising School—

1. One Head Master on Rs. 50 per mensem	...	...	600
2. Three assistant masters on Rs. 25, 20 and 15	...	...	720
3. Additional peon on Rs. 7	...	...	84
4. Increase of contingencies	...	...	48

 1,452

 Total ... 4,052

Non-recurring charges—

(a) Additional furniture for the practis-

ing school	...	...	800
Additional furniture for the Normal school	...	...	300
Special library grant	...	...	200
Special grant for Educational appliances	...	...	100

 1,400

(b) Buildings—

Temporary building for the Anglo-Vernacular Classes	...	...	1,800
A room for the English Training Class	...	...	1,000

 2,800

 Total ... 4,200

2. Against the recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,052 there will be a saving of Rs. 360 on account of the reduction of the number of stipends in the Lower Secondary Training Class from 26 to 20 at Rs. 5 each per mensem. Thus the recurring expenditure will stand at $(4,052 - 360)$ Rs. **3692**. Out of the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,200 Rs. 1,400 has to be provided in the Education budget and Rs. 2,800 on account of buildings in the Public Works Budget.

3. Government accordingly direct that a provision of Rs. 5,092 $(3,692 + 1,400)$ be included in the Education budget for 1912-13. As regards buildings to be put up, a provision of Rs. 2,800 will be included in the Public Works Budget for 1912-13; and the chief Engineer is requested to arrange for their construction in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

G. O. No. 8676-8—Edn. 334-10-5, dated 17th May 1912.

II. APPROVING TENTATIVELY OF A SET OF RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE HIGHER NORMAL CERTIFICATES.

The rules submitted by the Inspector-General of Education are approved as a tentative measure and they are appended to these proceedings.

G. O. No. 4777-8—Edn. 172-12-1, dated 9th January 1913.

EXAMINATION FOR HIGHER NORMAL CERTIFICATES.

The following Regulations of the Examination for the award of Higher Normal Certificates shall come into force from 1913 :—

1. The Examination shall consist of two parts (1) a Written Examination and (2) a Practical Test, and shall be conducted in English.

2. The Examination shall be open to all who, besides possessing the minimum Educational qualifications, have either (1) gone through the full training course of a recognized Normal School and have been permitted by the Head Master to appear for the Examination, or (2) been teachers in a recognized Anglo-Vernacular School at least three years, and an Inspecting Officer has certified that their work as teachers has been fairly satisfactory.

3. Candidates for admission shall produce a certificate from a person of known respectability, stating that they are above fifteen years and under twenty-five years if they have not been already teachers in a Government, Municipal, or Aided School ; or under thirty-five years, if they have been employed for not less than three years continuously as teachers in a Government, Municipal or Aided School.

4. The minimum educational qualifications required for admission to the Examination shall be as follows —

The candidates should have passed the Matriculation Examination or should produce, from the Head Master of a recognised High School, a certificate to the effect that he has attained that standard.

5. The Written Examination shall be held in the Normal School at Mysore in the month of March. (The exact date will be notified each year.)

6. The subjects of the Written Examination shall be the following :—

(1) Principles and methods of education (*vide* Appendix I). One paper of three hours' duration. 100 marks.

(2) School-organization and discipline (*vide* Appendix II). One paper of three hours' duration. 100 marks.

7. Candidates shall not be considered to have passed, unless they have obtained not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks allotted to each subject.

8. The results of Written Examination shall be declared not later than the twelfth day after the Examination.

9. The practical Test shall commence in the Normal School, Mysore, on the Second Monday after the written Examination.

10. The Practical Test shall be conducted by a Committee of not less than two Examiners.

11. No candidate shall be admitted to the Practical Test until he has passed the written Examination.

12. The Practical Test shall comprise the following subjects :—

(1) The giving of two lessons, each of not less than thirty minutes and not more than forty-five minutes' duration, before at least two members of the Committee of Examiners, one of the lessons may, at the option of the candidate, be taught in the Vernacular. Total

number of marks 100, which shall be divided between (1) skill in questioning, 2) exposition, illustration, and explanation, (3) discipline, (4) black-board illustration and notes, (5) the final result produced on the pupils' minds.

(2) Nature study.

(a) Identification and description of one of two or more objects from nature, furnished to the candidate.

(b) Pencil sketching and clay-modelling in reference to the object selected by the candidate.

(3) Rapid-sketching, such as is required for illustrating class-teaching, of one or more objects to be determined at the time of the Examination.

13. Two days before the candidate is required to give his lessons, he shall be furnished by the Examiners with four subjects, two of which he may select for his lessons.

14. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Practical Test unless he has obtained 33 per cent of maximum marks under each of the above three heads. Those successful candidates that have obtained 60 per cent of the marks on the whole shall be placed in the first class and the rest in the second class.

15. Those candidates that have passed both the Written Examination and the Practical Test shall obtain the Higher Normal Certificate.

16. Application for admission to the Examination should reach the Manager, Local Examinations, not later than the 15th January preceding the Examination.

17. The fee for admission to the Examination will be rupees five.

A candidate who fails in the Written Examination will be admitted to subsequent Examinations on payment of the same fee on each occasion.

A candidate who fails in the Practical Test will subsequently be admitted to the same test on payment of a fee of half the above rate.

APPENDIX I.

EXAMINATION FOR HIGHER NORMAL CERTIFICATES.

1. Principles and methods of instruction.

SYLLABUS.

- (1) Meaning and scope of education.
- (2) The training of the senses, the nature and conditions of attention, the use of memory and imagination in Education, the cultivation of the feelings and the will.
- (3) General principles of instruction.
- (4) The kindergarten system.
- (5) Nature study.
- (6) Notes of lessons.
- (7) Methods appropriate to the teaching of the various subjects included in the curricula of Elementary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

(Boardman's Practical School Method is recommended for the use of the Candidate).

APPENDIX II.

School-organization and discipline.

SYLLABUS.

1. Aim and scope of school-organization.
2. Site, plan and dimensions of school buildings.
3. School-hygiene including lighting and ventilation of school rooms.

4. School furniture and its arrangement.
5. Library and apparatus.
6. Arrangements necessary for the efficient carrying on of school work:—
 - (i) The classification of scholars.
 - (ii) The distribution of staff in various types of schools.
 - (iii) The curriculum and the time-table.
7. Registration of the attendance and progress of pupils.
8. The specific duties of the Head Master.
9. The meaning and scope of discipline.
10. Conditions of discipline.
11. Objects of discipline.
12. Motives on which discipline is based.
13. Characteristics of good discipline and how to secure them.
14. Reward and punishments.
15. Acquaintance with Mysore Educational Rules.
(Boardman's Practical School-Organization is recommended for the use of the candidate).

III. CONVERTING THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MYSORE INTO A GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, IMPROVING THE EXISTING NORMAL SCHOOLS AND OPENING A NEW ONE AT TUMKUR.

Letter No. 12509-650, dated the 23rd March 1914, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for converting the Normal School, Mysore, into a Government Training College by adding an English Training Class for graduate teachers,

etc., for improving the Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga and for opening a new Normal School at Tumkur, resulting in an extra cost of Rs. 41,355 per annum as shown below, of which a sum of Rs. 3,000 is non-recurring :—

Items.	Extra cost per annum Rs.
(1) Converting the Normal School, Mysore, into a College ...	8,384
(2) Improving the staff of the practising Anglo-Vernacular School, Mysore ...	860
(3) Improving the staff of the practising Anglo-Hindustani School, Mysore ...	1,005 $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) Improving the Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga and opening a Normal School at Tumkur ...	4,285 $\frac{4}{5}$
(5) For stipends and allowances ...	23,820
<hr/>	
Total Recurring ...	38,355
(6) Library grant for the Mysore Training College ...	2,000
(7) Furniture grant for the new Normal School at Tumkur ...	1,000
<hr/>	
Total non-recurring ...	3,000
<hr/>	

The expansion of Primary and Secondary Education in the State has created a need for the supply of trained teachers in larger num-

bers for Primary and Secondary Schools and the difficulty felt in securing admission for students from the State into Training Colleges outside the State has made it necessary to make local arrangements for the training of High School Teachers. The Government are accordingly pleased to sanction all the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education, referred to in the preamble for the extension of Normal Education and raising its standard. It is observed that under the proposed arrangements 440 teachers will be trained each year as against 254 at present.

Necessary provision for the purpose will be included in the Education State Fund Budget for 1914-15.

The number to be trained under the proposed scheme is still insufficient for the needs of the Department. The Inspector-General will be requested to consider the advisability of having Normal Schools in at least two places more, and submit proposals therefor. In the meanwhile arrangements may be made to hold vacation classes giving short courses of training as was done in 1912. This arrangement though not so satisfactory as instruction given in regular Normal Schools, will provide some useful training to about 200 teachers if the classes are held in three or four convenient centres. A provision of Rs. 3,000 will be made

in the budget of 1914 15 to meet the expenditure on this scheme.

G. O. No. 12-13 Edn. 358-13-2 dated 1st July 1914.

IV. SANCTIONING THE OPENING OF A NORMAL SCHOOL AT MYSORE FOR TRAINING THE MISTRESSES OF HINDUSTANI GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

With a view to provide facilities for training the mistresses of the Hindustani Girls' Schools who are at present, with a few exceptions, all untrained, the Inspector-General of Education proposes the establishment of a Normal School for training them at Mysore, for a period of three years to start with from the 1st June 1917. The School will consist of a Lower Secondary Training Class and a Lower Secondary Class for general education each with six pupils for the present.

2. The cost will be as follows : -

<i>Recurring.—</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Head Mistress on pay between Rs. 50 and	70
Assistant on	40
Assistant on	30
Allowance to a teacher for doing practical work	10
Music Teacher	30
Two conductresses on Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 respectively	15
Contingency	5
House rent between Rs. 30 and	40

	Rs.
Conducting carts	25
Pay of the 12 substitutes for the mistresses under training at Rs. 10 ...	120
House rent and allowance for extra cost of living for mistresses under training at Rs. 5 each	60
	<hr/> 415 or
Rs. 445 per mensem or Rs. 5,300 per annum nearly.	

Non-recurring.—

For equipment	400
----------------------	-----

It is also proposed to grant a stipend of Rs. 8 per mensem each to private pupils who are admitted for training.

3. Government agree that it is necessary to start a training school for Hindustani School Mistresses as proposed by the Inspector-General of Education and are pleased to sanction the opening of the school with establishment and other expenditure as recommended by him for a period of three years from the 1st June 1917.

The names and qualifications of the persons appointed as Assistant teachers should be reported to Government. The appointment of the Head Mistress will be subject to the sanction of Government. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to have a proper curriculum of training drawn up at once and submit the same for the information of Government.

4. Necessary provisions will be made in the budgets of 1917-18, and successive years.

A reference should be made to the working of the school in the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

G. O. No. 8008-9—Edn. 34-16-18, dated 2nd April 1917.

Section VII.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**Technical Education.****I. APPROVING OF A GENERAL SCHEME FOR
THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND
TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE.**

*Letter No. 86, dated 10—17th September 1912, from the
Committee for Industrial Education.*

We have the honour to submit a detailed report comprising a scheme of Technical Education in Mysore as called for by Government in their Proceedings No. 3585-9, dated the 28th October 1911. In compliance with instructions received, a comprehensive programme with defined courses of training has also been indicated as far as it is possible to do so in a general scheme of this sort.

With a view to submit proposals for immediate action, the Chairman of this Committee addressed you recently asking for information as to the amount Government were prepared to spend on Technical Education in the current year as well as in the next two or three years. We notice from your reply No. 1657, dated 20th August 1912, that a grant of Rs. 50,000 capital and of Rs. 10,000 recurring has been sanctioned.

2. Before any practical programme can be drawn up, it is important that Government should be prepared to state what money they desire to spend for a definite

term of years. In the absence of specific instructions on this point, we have thought it necessary to assume figures as under, which we consider reasonable for the next three and a half years :—

		Capital Rs.	Recurring Rs.
1912-13	...	30,000	30,000
1913-14	...	50,000	1,35,000
1914-15	...	50,000	1,55,000
1915-16	...	50,000	1,60,000

3. The draft report on the scheme of Technical Education was prepared in November 1911 and copies were submitted to Government and simultaneously circulated to members of the Economic Conference and other gentlemen interested in the subject with a request that they would favour the Committee with their criticisms and suggestions. These opinions have now been received.

The scheme was also placed before the Economic Conference during the last Birthday Session, but for want of time, it was not taken up for discussion.

We understand that the Education Committee of the Economic Conference have gone into the scheme and made certain recommendations.

Some selected opinions received have been printed as an enclosure to this letter.

4. The opinions given by the gentlemen consulted show that no serious objection has been taken in any quarter either to the scheme as a whole or any important section thereof, save in respect of the proposed College of Technology in Bangalore. After a careful consideration of the suggestions received, we have thought it desirable to suggest the postponement of the

establishment of a college for the present, but we consider it necessary that a beginning should be made with at least a few classes which should form the nucleus of a future college. As suggested in the report, all necessary scientific training that is available in the Institute of Science and the Central College should be fully availed of by the students of these classes.

5. It would be possible to provide staff and conveniences, including a hired building, at an outlay of Rs. 25,000 per annum to commence with. We attach great importance to the training of leaders and managers of industries, which shall be the object of this class. Some selected students and apprentices to the number of about a dozen may be admitted to the class from 1913. The workshop in Bangalore will have to be enlarged. We understand that proposals, to this end, are under consideration in the Public Works Department.

6. The grant for the current year for developing the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore stands at Rs. 50,000 capital and Rs. 10,000 recurring. As it is understood that the building is not likely to be ready for some months to come, we propose to redistribute the grant as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Classes for the higher Industrial Education (Equipment and Apparatus) ...	12,500
(2) Chamarajendra Technical Institute ...	22,500
(3) Subsidies and Grants-in-aid and Model & Demonstration schools.	12,500
(4) Direction and Control ...	12,500
Total	60,000

Out of a total of Rs. 60,000 granted for this year, Rs. 22,500 may be given for capital and recurring outlay in connection with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the balance of Rs. 37,500 utilised for making a commencement with the working of a Technical Education programme as recommended above.

The workshop in Bangalore has to be developed and subsidies and grants-in-aid given, as local bodies or individuals come forward with sufficient funds to supplement Government grants. It is important that the foreign scholarships should receive early attention if we are to get trained men within the next few years for industrial and commercial work within the State.

7. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the annual expenditure for the three years, commencing from 1913-14, inclusive, may be as shown below :—

Items	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Higher Industrial Education.	25,000	25,000	25,000
2. Chamarajendra Technical Institute.	25,000	25,000	25,000
3. Improving existing Industrial School.	10,000	25,000	25,000
4. Subsidies and Grants-in-aid and Model Institutions.	10,000	15,000	20,000
5. Scholarship and Foreign Training.	40,000	40,000	40,000
6. Direction and Control...	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total ...	1,35,000	1,55,000	1,60,000

The capital outlay in each of the three years may be taken at Rs. 50,000.

8. In connection with the general scheme we have recommended an initial capital outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs spread over three years and a recurring outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs. Our present proposal for a commencement is the modest one indicated in paragraph 6 above which involves a capital outlay of Rs. 35,000 in the current year of Rs. 50,000 in each of the succeeding three years, besides a recurring outlay of Rs. 25,000 for the current year, and Rs. 1,35,000, 1,55,000 and 1,60,000, respectively in the succeeding three years. Government have already sanctioned Rs. 60,000 for the current year and we now propose merely to redistribute the grant. No additional grant will, therefore, be needed till the 1st July next if these proposals are sanctioned.

9. As two months of the official year have already elapsed, we request that Government will be pleased to sanction the programme outlined in this letter at a very early date. The details may be worked up in consultation with the Education Department by the Special Adviser for Industries and Commerce to whom we recommend that the execution of the proposals may be entrusted. The Adviser may be required to work in consultation also with the Education Committee as well as with the Committee for Industries and Commerce of the Mysore Economic Conference.

10. We also beg to suggest that a small Committee be at once formed with Mr. Chatterton as Chairman and the Inspector-General of Education, Mr. Subbaswami Iyer and Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar as members to report for the sanction of Government a detailed scheme of work and proposals for spending the grants recommended for the current and the coming year.

11. To sum up, we recommend that—

- (1) The scheme of Technical Education in Mysore elaborated by the Committee be

approved by Government as a basis for practical action for the next five years.

- (2) The full scheme which involves a capital outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs and a recurring annual outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs be brought into operation as early as circumstances permit.
 - (3) That for the next $3\frac{1}{2}$ years commencing from 1st January 1913, the programme of work and the expenditure suggested in this letter be sanctioned.
 - (4) A Committee, with the Special Adviser for Industries and Commerce as President, be appointed at once to formulate detailed proposals to give effect to the programme and utilize the funds, allotted in the current year and to be allotted for the year 1913-14, in consonance with the principles indicated in this letter and the accompanying report.
-

2. Letter No. 343, dated the 20th September 1912, from the Provisional Secretary to the Economic Conference, submitting the resolutions of the Education Committee of the Conference on the scheme for the improvement of Industrial Education prepared by the Committee appointed by Government.

Resolutions I to IX passed at the meeting of the Education Committee held on the 24th August 1912, in regard to the draft report of the Committee appointed for the improvement of Industrial Education in the State.

I. That the scheme for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute given on pages 10 to 13 be recommended for adoption with the following modifications :—

(a) The words 'or an entrance examination held by the school authorities' to be inserted after the words 'the School Final Examination' in paras 34 and 36.

(b) Group (d) of para 36 may be omitted. (Passed by a majority).

(c) The following remark to be added at the end of para 38 :—

'Instruction in subjects mentioned in the above para will be limited to those for which provision can be conveniently made.'

(d) The following remark to be appended to para 40 :—

'Instruction in subjects mentioned in this para will be confined to pupils mentioned in para 38.

II. That the scheme for the improvement of existing Industrial Schools in the State (pp. 13-16) be recommended for adoption with the following modifications :—

(a) 'Coir brushes' to be inserted before 'weaving and carpentry' against Chiknayakanahalli in para 49.

(b) Rs. 50—10—100 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for Rs. 75 to be substituted in para 51.

(c) A remark to the effect that an attempt will be made gradually to withdraw scholarships and to introduce payment for actual work done to be added to the first para of Section 53.

III. That the ideas of the Committee developed in pages 16-24 about model institutions appear to be sound and useful but that it is doubtful whether any town or important village will desire to pay for them or apply to Government for help to start them; that it would be useful if Government would from its own funds maintain or subsidize liberally some girls' industrial schools (p 22) and special classes and lectures (pp. 23 and 24).

IV. That if there is demand, it would be desirable for Government to give two scholarships in addition to the Damodar Das scholarships every year for training in such technical or other practically useful branches of knowledge as may be selected and that a scholarship of £ 200 would as a rule be liberal enough. (Para 98).

V. The Committee cannot endorse the recommendation contained in para 99 in that form but they consider that it would be useful to depute selected officers or others to foreign countries when any enquiry and study on the spot is necessary in any particular well defined subject.

VI. That the Committee endorse the opinion contained in para 105, that there should be a Director for the control of Industrial Education; but consider that an officer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month should be secured not only to do this work but also to act as Director of Industries and that there would not be sufficient definite work for a full-time Director of Industries at present.

VII. That an Inspector may be appointed later on when the necessity for the appointment is felt.

VIII. That while a Technological College on the scale proposed is somewhat too costly for the present, a

modest beginning may be made to start a school in Bangalore for some selected subjects such as Electrical Engineering and those mentioned in para 2I, an effort being made to arrange the work so as to lead to the facilities provided by the Institute of Science being utilized for more advanced education in the branches selected.

IX. That, with the qualifications given above, the Committee consider that the scheme submitted by the Committee appointed by Government is well considered and ably worked out and that the recommendations deserve to be carried out by Government.

3. Letter No. 9177—506, dated the 14—17th February 1913, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for opening a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore.

I have the honour to forward herewith certain proposals for the opening of a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore for the consideration and sanction of Government. The whole subject was considered by a Committee informally nominated by the Dewan, consisting of myself as President, Mr. K. Srinivas Iyengar Executive Engineer, Water-Supply and Stores Division, as Secretary, and Messrs. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, and M. G. Rangiah, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Secretariat. I enclose the report of the Committee with a plan and estimates for the building and equipment, etc., required, as well as a preliminary note by Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar. I request that the Government may be pleased to sanction the establishment of a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore on the lines mentioned in the report of the Committee.

(2) The initial cost for building, furniture, workshop, machines, tools, etc., demonstration models, motor

car, engines, pumps, etc., and library, as per detailed estimates enclosed will be Rs. 24,049 as given in para 4 of the Committee's report, and the recurring expenditure as given in para 8 of the same report, on the staff, establishment, workshop expenses and scholarship to students will be for the first year Rs. 15,780, for the second year Rs. 17,700 and for the third year Rs. 19,620. In the estimate under scholarships, provision has been made for two foreign scholarships of the value of £200 per annum for the study of Mechanical Engineering. This amount is the same as given to holders of Damodar Dass Scholarships. In addition about £100 for passages and £25 for kit for each student will also be required as in the case of Damodar Dass scholars. In granting the scholarships, preference may be given to such of the applicants as are ready to meet a portion of the expenses, say one-third, from their own funds. As proposed in para 13 of the report, an extra sum of Rs. 1,500 may be sanctioned for making advances to students who are unable to find funds at once for purchasing instruments etc. The whole of the cost, initial as well as recurring, may be met from the allotment of Rs. 60,000 provided in the State Funds Budget of the current year for the improvement of Industrial Schools.

(3) The number of admissions to the school will be 50 per annum and the course will extend over three years, and the Committee consider that the whole of the staff should be regarded as temporary to begin with, and that it is desirable to revise the scale and grade of the different appointments and put them on a permanent footing after a period of three years.

(4) As proposed in para 9 of the report the triangular plot of ground between the Revenue Survey office and the new High School appears to be a suitable site for the school, being near the Public Works Work-

shops, and I request that permission may be kindly accorded by Government to have the necessary buildings on this plot of ground.

(c) As regards the Superintendent, some difficulty may be apprehended to find a competent person at once and in para 14, the Committee have proposed the names of three Public Works Department Officers in the order of fitness, viz., Messrs. S. Venkata Subba Chetty, Assistant Engineer, V. Ganapathy Iyer, Sub-Assistant Engineer, and S. Muthuswami Iyer, Overseer. I am of opinion that temporarily the services of Mr. Venkata Subba Chetty may be lent for being employed as Superintendent and as he will be stationed at Bangalore, the Electric Department can utilize his services for short periods, if absolutely needed, although the arrangement may not be satisfactory in actual working. I beg also to propose for the sanction of Government that the same Committee which has now submitted the report may be appointed to manage the Mechanical Engineering School when started. Pending the construction of a building, permission may also be accorded as stated in para 12 of the report, to hold the school in the Sir Sheshadri Memorial Hall, from where the Sloyd classes have been removed.

ENCLOSURES.

(1) Report of the Committee appointed to consider and submit proposals for starting a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore.

1. The Committee having considered in detail the recommendations of Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar as contained in his note, dated 4th February 1913, is of opinion that they may be generally adopted and a school started from the 1st of April 1913.

2. The Committee suggests that the management of the School be vested in the Educational Department assisted by an Advisory Committee

3. The Committee has slightly modified the estimate framed by Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar which provides for an initial expenditure of Rs. 20,000.

4. The initial cost of the scheme as now recommended amounts to Rs. 24,000 (as per detailed estimates submitted.)

5. The number of admissions may be increased from 25 to 50 (40 students and 10 teachers) per annum, the number of scholarships being correspondingly increased from 12 to 20.

6. It is also recommended that provision may be made for two foreign scholarships of the value of Rs. 250 per month for the study of Mechanical Engineering.

7. As much difficulty is experienced at present in getting suitable teachers for the different industrial schools in the Province, provision should be made for the training of such teachers. Candidates for admission to this class must have at least passed the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. The course of study will be three years.

8. The recurring expenditure will be as under :—

1. Staff.

	Rs.
One Superintendent on ...	250
One Shop Instructor ...	100
One Drawing Master ...	75
Three Mestris on Rs. 50, 40 and 35 ...	125
One teacher for Class Room ...	75
Total ...	625

Allowances to some of the local Engineer Officers of the Public Works Department for lectures on special subjects	...	...	150
			—
Total	...		775
			—

2. Establishment.

One clerk	...	...	25
Two peons at Rs. 7 each		...	14
Two watchmen at Rs. 7 each		...	14
One sweeper	...	...	7
Contingencies	...	...	20
			—
Total	...		80
			—

Total of staff and office establishment.	855 per month
--	------------------

Note.—The whole of the staff will be temporary to begin with and it will be desirable to revise the scale and grade of the different appointments and put them on permanent footing after a period of three years.

3. Workshop expenses.

Including materials required, etc.	...	300 per
------------------------------------	-----	---------

4. Scholarships to students.

First year 20 students at Rs. 8	...	160
Second year 40 do	...	320
Third year do	...	480

The yearly expenditure will thus amount to as under:—

1st year—			Rs.
Staff 855 × 12 or	...	...	10,260
Workshop expenses 300 × 12 or	...	...	3,600
Scholarships 160 × 12 or	...	...	1,920
Total			15,780

2nd year—			
Staff and materials as above	...	...	13,860
Scholarships 320 × 12 or	...	...	3,840
Total			17,700

3rd year—			
Staff and materials as above	...	...	13,860
Scholarships 480 × 12 or	...	...	5,760
Total			19,620

9. The Committee considers that the triangular plot of ground between the Revenue Survey Office and the New High School will be a suitable site for the school, being in fair proximity to the P. W. Workshops.

10. The course of study as per syllabus attached may be adopted for the present. It may be revised later on, if necessary. Some slight modification will, however, be made in the case of "teacher" pupils so as to allow more time say three hours per day for class work. Details will be worked out in due course.

11. The accompanying plans and estimates got up by the Executive Engineer, Water-Supply and Stores Division, for the School Building and Workshop may be sanctioned.

12. As it will take not less than three months from date of sanction for the proposed building to be fully equipped and got ready for practical work, sanction may be accorded as a temporary measure for holding the classes in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall, temporary arrangements being made in the Workshop for practical work.

13. Provision has been made in the estimate for the purchase of the necessary drawing boards, T. and Set-squares. All other instruments should preferably be purchased by the students. But as many of them will probably find difficulty in the matter of funds, it is proposed that the amount (which may come to about 35 rupees per student) be advanced by Government in the first instance and recovered from the students in easy instalments. A sum of Rs. 1,500 may kindly be sanctioned for this purpose.

14. The Committee will take steps to secure the services of a competent staff for the school. But as there may be some difficulty in getting immediately a suitable man for the post of superintendent, it is suggested that selection may be made from the three following names for temporarily filling the place.

The names are given in the order of fitness :—

Mr. S. Venkata Subba Chetty, Assistant Engineer.

Mr. V. Ganapathy Iyer, Sub-Assistant Engineer

Mr. S. Muthusamy Iyer, Overseer.

All the three have had College training in Mechanical Engineering. The first has had the advantage of foreign training both in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

SYLLABUS.

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
BANGALORE.

The school will impart instruction in the principles and practice of the following:—

- (1) Management and care of steam and oil engines.
- (2) Management, care and erection of machinery and mill work.
- (3) Electrical work including operating.
- (4) Care and driving of motor cars.
- (5) Carpentry including cabinet-making.

2. There will also be established a special class for training teachers for Industrial Schools.

3. The instruction given will be of such a character that the students will have had a sound and comprehensive education both in theory and practice, the practical side predominating.

4. For the present, the number of students that will be admitted to the school will be restricted to 50 every year. Candidates for admission should be between 15 and 18 years of age and shall have passed at least the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination unless specially exempted.

5. No fees will be levied, but students should provide themselves at their own cost text-books, note-books and the necessary drawing instruments.

6. Workshop tools, drawing boards, T-squares and set squares will be provided by the school.

7. *Attendance*.—The hours of attendance will be from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 P.M. Every Saturday will be a half holiday. The important Government holidays will also be considered as holidays.

Out of the daily seven hours of work, five hours will be spent in the Workshop and the remaining two hours will be devoted to class and drawing work.

8. *Session or terms*.—The session or year commences on first Monday in July and will consist of two terms. The first term commences on the first Monday in July and ends on the 24th of December. The second term commences on the 5th of January and ends on the 30th of June.

9. *Course*.—The course will extend over $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in the case of Branches 1, 2 and 5 (the last six months being a sort of practical course in one of the Pumping Stations or where large works are in progress) and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in the case of Branches 3 and 4.

10. *Examination*.—An examination will be held yearly at which students who have put in the full course will be allowed to sit. The examination will cover all the subjects of the course and comprises both written and practical.

Students who qualify themselves and obtain not less than 30 per cent in any one of the subjects and 50 per cent in the aggregate will be given a Diploma (after the completion of the practical course).

A student who fails to secure a pass at the first sitting may be allowed a second time and no more. But if he is found to have acquired average proficiency, he may be given a certificate instead of a Diploma and be allowed to undergo the six months' practical course.

11. *Application for admission*.—Application for admission which shall be in the candidate's own handwriting must be made on or before the first week in June on forms which can be obtained from the Superintendent. The application should be accompanied by two certificates. (1) Certificate of age from parent or guardian that the applicant is between the years 15 and 18, (2) certificate of character from the Head Master of the school in which he was studying last testifying to his general good behaviour while in the school.

Course of studies.—Branches I and II, *i.e.*, (1) management and care of steam and oil engines, and (2) management, care and erection of machinery and mill work :—

1. *Mathematics*.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration (Matriculation Standard).

2. *Science*.—Elements of Physics and Chemistry (Matriculation Standard.)

3. *Drawing*.—Geometrical, machine and freehand and elementary building drawing and isometric projection.

4. *Estimating*.—Estimating of simple structures and machines.

5. *Applied mechanics*.—Strength of materials and designing of simple structures and machine parts. Graphic statics.

6. *Elements of mechanism*.—Description of the ordinary machines such as lathes, drills, etc, and workshop appliances, etc.

7. *Materials of construction*.—Building materials (timber, stone, lime and cement) brass, iron and steel; paints and varnishes.

8. *Steam, oil and petrol engines.*—Properties of steam, various kinds of fuel, theory of internal combustion engines, gas producers, suction gas engines, description of various types and parts of engines (oil and steam).

9. *Pumping and pumping machinery.*—Rudiments of hydraulics, description and working of various types of pumps, calculation of discharge and efficiency.

Note.—Students taking Branch I will spend the last six months of their course in one of the Pumping Stations and those taking Branch II in the Workshop.

Branch III, *i.e.*, electrical work including operating :—

1. *Mathematics.*—As per Branches I and II.
2. *Science.* - Do
3. *Drawing.*— Do
4. *Applied mechanics.*—Strength of materials and graphic statics.
5. *Elements of mechanism* —Same as for Branches I and II.
6. *Materials of construction.*—Same as for Branches I and II.
7. *Electricity and magnetism.*—Electrical units, production of currents by induction, dynamo, alternators and transformers ; incandescent and arc lamps, electrolysis, electroplating, elements of telegraphy and telephony, storage-battery.
8. *Laboratory work.*—Electrical measurements, testing of instruments and motors. Branch IV, *i. e.*, care and driving of motor cars :—

1. *Mathematics.*—Arithmetic and Mensuration.

2. *Science*.—Same as for Branches I and II.

3. *Drawing*.—Same as for Branches I and II, except building drawing.

4. *Applied mechanics*.—Strength of materials and designing of simple machine parts.

5. *Elements of mechanism*.—Same as for Branches I and II.

6. *Materials of construction*.—Brass, iron and steel ; paints and varnishes.

7. *Steam, oil and petrol engines*.—Same as for Branches I and II excepting gas producers and suction gas plant.

8. *Motor cars*.—Different types, their construction and management.

Branch V., i.e., Carpentry including cabinet-making:—

1. *Mathematics*.—Arithmetic and Mensuration.

2. *Science*.—Same as for Branches I and II.

3. *Drawing*.—Geometrical, freehand, elementary building drawing, isometric projection.

4. *Estimating*.—Estimating of simple structures and different classes of furniture.

5. *Applied mechanics*.—Strength of materials and designing of simple structures.

6. *Elements of mechanism*.—Same as for Branches I and II.

7. *Materials of construction*.—Timber, brass, iron and steel ; paints and varnishes.

8. *Carpentry*.—Joints, scaffs, trussed and built up beams, roofs, floors, partitions and stair-cases.

9. Cabinet-making.

IV, Memorandum on the establishment of Commercial Classes in Bangalore received from the Inspector-General of Education with his letter No. 432, dated 24th February 1913.

The need for Commercial Education in India is gradually growing in intensity; at any rate, on the part of the thinking portion of the population. Till a few years ago, before the development of the existing world-wide facilities for travelling and transport, commercial transactions were simple and needed no special training. Dr. Buchanan who visited Mysore in the year 1800 wrote that the maximum distance to which paddy was carried was only 60 miles. Similarly several other articles from Mysore were not carried beyond the present limits of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies. Now-a-days, however, the oil seeds of Arsikere and, other parts are easily carried to the ports of France, and the cocoanuts of Tiptur and other taluks find an easy sale in the markets even at the foot of the Himalayas. Hitherto, the talk has more or less been on the development of industries, but it must be acknowledged that unless commercial knowledge marches hand in hand with the growth of raw material and the increase of manufactured articles, there can be no uniform or assured progress for the country. How little commercial knowledge has as yet attracted attention is clear from the fact that in the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1902-7, the total number of commercial Institutions for all India is mentioned as being only 12, of which 2 were maintained by Government, 2 were aided institutions, 7 were unaided, and 1 was supported by a Municipality. Even at the present time there are, as

stated in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on their Educational Policy, only 26 institutions for Commercial Education, 3 of which are under the management of Government. The standard, attained, it is also stated, in a majority of these institutions is not high and the instruction given in them prepares for clerical duties in Government and business offices, rather than for conduct of business itself. In the Mysore State, in the year 1911-12, there were only 3 Commercial Schools, of which 2 received aid from Government, and 1 was unaided. Of these 3 institutions, in the Aided Institution maintained by Mr. Lakshminaranayya at Bangalore, were taught the subjects of Book-keeping and Accountancy, Correspondence and Office Routine, Short-hand, Banking and Currency, Type-writing, Commercial History and Geography, Commercial Law and Esperanto. This school prepares pupils for the Public Examinations held by the Madras Government, London Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham Union of Institutions, London, National Union of Teachers, Institute of Commerce, etc. The Aided Hardwicke Commercial School at Mysore teaches Type-writing, Short-hand and Book-keeping, and prepares pupils for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and the Examinations held by the National Union of Teachers, London. The Unaided Commercial School known as the Friends' Union Commercial Institute was started only last year in Siddicutta, Bangalore. This Institution also teaches Short-hand, Type-writing and Book-keeping.

2. Considering, however, the experimental stage in which Commercial Education is still at present in the Western Countries of the world, the smallness of Commercial Institutions in India need not be felt as disappointing. In the United States of America, the real history of Commercial Education is said to have begun only from the year 1892. In Germany the advance be-

came marked since the latter part of the last century, especially since 1887. England is even now far behind in Commercial Education. France is said to have a few old and well established schools of Commerce, though as yet the system is not very extensive. In Japan the first Commercial School was established in 1875, by a body of private individuals, which has now developed into the Tokio Higher Commercial School or College whose graduates, it is stated, occupy at the present day the foremost positions in the Commercial world of Japan. The following extract taken from a recent publication puts the whole case for Commercial Education in a nut-shell.

“ Commercial Education is now generally understood to include all education which prepares specifically for business careers. It is no longer limited to the narrowly technical or practical training which fits the students to perform the various operations that are necessary in the exchange of commodities, but it is generally taken to exclude the training that prepares for the work of production. With the practical training there is usually associated a certain amount of the liberal, or cultural, element of education.....
Recognition of this branch of education has been somewhat tardy, and can hardly be said to be complete even now. One reason for this is obviously the fact that a century ago the transaction of business was a simple matter compared with the complexity of our present organization. Commercial life itself was not very highly developed, and was, indeed, considered too humble a form of activity for the exercise of great talents, or for any special preparation. All this has been changed now. Commerce has so extended its sphere, and has so developed its organism that it has become the field for the greatest intellects. Thorough preparation for it has become recognised as necessary,

though there are still great divergences of opinion as to the form this preparation should take."

3. In the light of what is contained in the above para, neither explanation nor apology is needed for creating facilities at once for Commercial Education in Mysore, especially when we have a well thought-out scheme ready to hand, contained in the Report on Technical Education in Mysore prepared by the Committee appointed in Government Order No. 3585-9—Edn. 462-09-2, dated 28th October 1910. In this report, it is proposed to make provision for higher Commercial training in the College of Technology to be established in Bangalore, and for Secondary Commercial Education and Lower Commercial Education in other institutions. As regards Higher Commercial Education it is doubtful if at once facilities should be created. Such facilities may be needed a year or two hence when the College of Technology becomes fully established and when the Elementary and Secondary Commercial Schools or classes develop. In the meanwhile the Aided Commercial High School maintained by Mr. Lakshminaranayya may be utilized for the training of teachers as far as possible. A syllabus, however, for Higher Commercial courses has been prepared by Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer in consultation with Mr. Lakshminaranayya and may be readily adopted when necessary.

4. For Elementary and Secondary Commercial Education, however, classes may at once be started in the building of the Government High School, Bangalore, under the supervision of a Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Education as President, Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, Head Master of the High School as Secretary, and Messrs. J. S. Chakravarti, V. Rangaswami Iyengar, D. Venkataramaiah, C. Krishna Rao, B. K. Garudachar and Harianna as members.

Subjects to be taught.—For the Elementary course, the subjects to be taught will be Correspondence and Office Routine, Book-keeping, Type-writing, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Hand-writing and Penmanship, Commercial Morality, and one language—English, Tamil, Telugu, Mahratti or Urdu, the standard in language being limited to enable the student to acquire sufficient knowledge for simple composition and conversation. For the Secondary course, in addition to the subjects mentioned for the Elementary course, there should be included Estimates of Costs, Short-hand, Precis-writing and Indexing, Banking and Currency, Political Economy, Commercial Law, Office Practice and Knowledge of wares. Draft syllabuses for each of these courses drawn up by Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer in consultation with Mr. Lakshminaranayya are also ready for adoption.

Pupils for admission.—The pupils seeking admission into these Commercial classes may be taken to be (1) regular students studying for the Elementary course, (2) regular students studying for the Secondary course and (3) students of the High School Forms taking up one of the Commercial subjects under the School Final Scheme. It is desirable also to maintain an Elementary Commercial class imparting instruction in the Kannada Language for the benefit of petty merchants and small traders, and those associated with them in business. In the case of the regular students for the Elementary course, the minimum qualification for admission should generally be the Lower Secondary Examination and in the case of those seeking the Secondary course, the completion of the course of the IV Form of a High School.

The Elementary course may extend over one year, and the Secondary course over a second year. The

number of hours of work for each course may be between 25 and 30 per week, and the classes may be held partly in the mornings and partly in the evenings to afford facilities to such as are students of Day Schools or are employed in offices. For the enlightenment of those employed in the Revenue and other Departments of the State, and others who may wish to join, special courses of instruction for three or four hours a week in the evenings may be provided in Commercial subjects, in Economic Science, Statistics, Public Administration and such other subjects as may be added by the Board with the approval of Government. For the present the holidays and vacations may be the same as those for the High Schools.

Diploma.—At the end of each course, a Diploma Certificate may be given to such of the students as are considered qualified by the Board of Management appointed by Government. It should be left to the students themselves to appear or not for any of the Examinations such as are held by the London Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies. These examinations, it is understood, are conducted by these Public bodies each for its own aims and in its own way, with the result that schools training pupils for such Public Examinations may devote themselves too much to cramming and that development may become slow. In organizing the course of instruction, it is also necessary to remember that the aim should not mainly be to concentrate attention only on such subjects as may tend to the immediate profit of those undergoing training, but also to raise the general level of commercial knowledge and morality among the people, with readiness to discard old methods where they are proved unsuitable, and to adopt modern methods in their stead.

Fees.—The fees for regular student of Elementary course may be annas 8 a month, and for the Secondary

course Re. 1 a month. It should, however, be open to the Board of Management to grant exemptions in the case of deserving students for the next two years. In the case of students seeking instruction in the vernacular, the Board may levy a uniform fee, the rate not exceeding 4 annas a month for the next two years. In the case of those attending special courses, a uniform fee of Rs. 10 per annum may be levied. The students of High School Forms who optionally study one of the subjects mentioned in Group C of the School Final Course, may be exempted from the payment of any extra fee as they pay for their general education in the High School.

Cost.—In a sphere where sufficient data cannot be gathered to make fairly accurate calculations, the amounts given under cost may be taken to be very rough estimates. Towards the initial charges a sum of Rs. 6,000 will be needed, distributed as below :—

	Rs.
Typewriters ...	3,000
Books ...	700
Files and other apparatus ...	1,000
Furniture and other equipments ...	1,300
<hr/>	
Total ...	6,000
<hr/>	

Recurring charges—

Per annum

3 teachers for Commercial Subjects, 1 on Rs. 75, 1 on Rs. 60, and 1 on Rs. 40	2,100
5 language teachers, 1 English (Rs. 30), 4 Vernacular (Rs. 25) each	1,560
1 clerk on Rs. 30, 1 attender on Rs. 12, and 3 peons on Rs. 9, 8 and 7, respectively	792

Recurring charges	Per annum
Contingencies, such as light for Night classes, ribbon, paper, etc. ...	Rs. 500
Allowance to the Secretary ..	360
Honoraria for special courses of instruction	1,000
Towards the pay of two substitutes to be employed for two graduate teachers in Government High Schools to be deputed for Commercial instruction, at the rate of Rs. 50 a month each and towards their fees at Rs. 200 for the two teachers together ...	1,400
Total ...	<u>7,712</u>

The recurring cost provided in the Report on Technical Education in Mysore is about Rs. 4,800 per annum for the Elementary and the Secondary courses together. The whole of the establishment is to be regarded as tentative for two years.

6. In conclusion, the aim should be to gradually establish a coherent system of Commercial Education in the State for Elementary, Secondary and Advanced courses, and to enlarge the vision of those engaged in commerce to regard it as not merely an internal or individual matter, but as a matter of world-wide scope and concern for the society.

(5) Memorandum drawn up by Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, on the reorganization of the Engineering and Industrial Schools at Mysore and the working of the

Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, received from the Inspector-General of Education with his letter dated 20th March 1913.

CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

Preliminary Report on the Proposed Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore.

The Committee appointed by Government in their Order No. 3585-9—Edn. 462-09-2, dated 28th October, 1910, has formulated a scheme for the proper working of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. The details of that scheme are to be found in pages 8, 9 and 10 of the report. According to that scheme, it was proposed to amalgamate the existing Engineering and Industrial schools in the City of Mysore and locate the combined institution in the new building under progress.

2. The Committee recommended that the Institute should consist of three sections :—

- (1) Elementary Engineering including Architecture.
- (2) Technical.
- (3) Industries and Crafts.

3. The Committee also recommended in para 46 of the report that attached to the Institute there should be a workshop managed on commercial lines so as to afford training to the students under factory conditions.

4. *Present proposals.*—For the present it is proposed to start at once with the Engineering and Industries and Crafts Sections.

5. As there is already an Art Section where students are taught painting and drawing as a fine art, it is proposed to continue that section as well.

6. A class for commercial subjects such as Book-keeping, Business, Correspondence, Short-hand, Type-writing and Banking will also be popular if one be started.

7. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute may thus consist of the following sections :—

- (1) Engineering Section,
- (2) Industrial Section.
- (3) Fine Arts Section.
- (4) Commercial Class.
- (5) Workshop.

8. It is expected that the building will be ready by the end of June ; but arrangements have been made to get one-half of the building ready earlier, so that if orders are passed, it will be possible to shift the Industrial School to the new building by about the end of May and the Engineering School in June.

9. The management of the school will be vested in a Committee, composed of the following members :—

President.

Inspector-General of Education.

Members.

- (1) Superintending Engineer, S. Circle.
- (2) Executive Engineer, Mysore Division.
- (3) Mr. F. W. Quinton Anderson, B.A.

10. It will be necessary to have a Secretary for the Committee who should be given a clerk to attend to the correspondence, etc.

The Committee should meet regularly once a month and dispose of all questions that may arise from time to time.

It will be the business of the Committee to carefully scrutinize the expenditure of the different sections, revise and remodel the curriculum from time to time as experience may dictate and make the necessary arrangements for conducting the examinations in various sections and grant diplomas. In short the Committee will perform all the functions necessary for the well being of the Institution and its improvement day after day.

11. It will be a great advantage if a Hostel can be attached to the Institute, but the Government may not, in all probability, feel inclined to incur any additional expenditure at this stage; nevertheless request is made with a hope that when funds permit, Government may be pleased to sanction its construction.

Engineering Section.

With effect from the 1st July 1913, it is proposed to shift the school to the new Chamarajendra Technical Institute, where it will be run as one of the sections of that Institution.

The workshop of the Industrial Section will be utilized for imparting a certain amount of practical training to the students in Mechanics.

The constitution of the school is defined in Government Notification No. D—3 of 7th July 1903. It occurred to me that the rules, etc., therein contained may, with advantage, be modified to a certain extent

and with that view Mr. B. C. Sreenivas Iyengar, Head Master of the Engineering School, was asked to submit a memo on the subject. A copy of that memo is herewith submitted with my marginal remarks.

The following are the changes contemplated in the constitution and working of the school :—

(1) That minor subordinate classes be abolished.

(2) That the fee to be paid by the students to be reduced to Rs. 2 per month, both for the first and the second year.

(3) That Government supply drawing boards and T.-squares and Set-squares, the necessary drawing instruments and books being procured by the students themselves.

(4) That drawing instruments and books be purchased and supplied to the poorer students by the Government and their value recovered in small instalments

(5) That X'mas vacation be reduced to ten days.

(6) That students need not be compelled to appear for the Madras Technical Examinations.

I would also recommend that during the time the students undergo practical training, which should be made compulsory, a subsistence allowance of Rs. 15 may be paid to each student, to enable him to meet the extra expense incidental to this course. Otherwise there is no doubt that students will try to shirk the practical course which is quite as important if not more than the school course.

If the above views are accepted by the Government and the Committee for the management of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute be appointed, the whole subject of the rules and curricula of the school will be

revised wherever necessary and a comprehensive report submitted to Government for approval.

I understand that certain proposals have already been made by another Committee, but it may be advantageous to see what the new Committee have got to say before Government finally passes orders on those recommendations.

Industries and Crafts Section.

Instructions will be imparted in the following :—

- (1) Carpentry and cabinet-making.
- (2) Smithy and fitters' work.
- (3) Metal work (brass, copper and bell-metal).
- (4) Rattan and mat-making.
- (5) Wood-carving.
- (6) In-laying.
- (7) Engraving.

2. The training imparted to the students will be essentially of a practical nature.

3. A certain amount of general elementary education in English, Vernacular and Arithmetic will also be imparted as it will be found of much use to the students in their future career.

4. The course of training in each of the above branches will be one of three years followed by a further course of two years in the Workshops where the students will be employed on regular work and paid according to their skill and efficiency.

5. The number of students that will be admitted yearly to the different sections will be as follows, making in all a total of 65 per year :—

(1) Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	20
(2) Blacksmithy and fitters' work	...	10
(3) Metal work	...	10
(4) Rattan work	...	10
(5) Wood-carving	...	5
(6) In-laying	...	5
(7) Engraving	...	5
		<hr/> 65 <hr/>

6. Admissions to this section will be made in the first week of July of every year.

7. Boys seeking admission shall ordinarily be above thirteen and below sixteen years of age. They should also have received a certain amount of general education, say, corresponding to the second standard.

8. No fees shall be levied; but students should provide themselves with the necessary books and drawing instruments.

9. Workshop tools, drawing boards, T-squares and Set-squares will be provided for by the Government.

10. The hours of attendance will be from 8 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 5 P.M. From the second Monday in April to second Monday in May, the school will be held only from 8 to 12 A.M.

11. Out of the total number of hours of daily work, two hours will be spent daily for drawing and general education.

12. The session or year commences on the first Monday in July and will consist of two terms. The first term commences on the first Monday in July and

ends on the 24th December. The second term commences on the 5th of January and ends on the 30th of June.

13. *Examinations.*—A Board of Examiners will be constituted by the Government for the purpose of holding examinations and granting of diplomas.

14. An examination will be held yearly at which the students who have completed their three years' course and attended not less than 75 per cent of the number of working days will be allowed to sit. The examination will be both oral and practical. Such of the students as satisfy the Board of Examiners will be given a certificate, which certificate will be exchanged for a diploma after the completion of the two years' course in the Workshop.

15. Any students who may fail in the examination at the end of the third year will be allowed to continue for another year and appear a second time for the examination. But if he fails to pass even then he will not be allowed to continue in the school, but may be allowed to come up for the examination at any future time as a private pupil. He will be given only a certificate and will not be eligible for training in the Workshop.

16. *Scholarships.*—A certain number of scholarships will be awarded every year to deserving students ranging in value as below :—

		Rs.
1st year	...	2 per month.
2nd year	...	4 per month.
3rd year	...	6 per month.

17. Every stipendiary pupil of the Institution shall execute a bond prescribed by the Government of Mysore

to bind himself to attend the school continuously for a period of five years including the two years' course in the Workshop.

18. Boys seeking admission will not be given any scholarship for the first three months, but at the end of this period, they will be given the scholarship of that standard if they are found regular in attendance and hardworking.

19. Pupils will be entitled to fifteen days' casual leave in the year, but not more than four days in any particular month. They will also be entitled to sick leave without forfeiting their stipends for a period of not more than one month in the year if they produce a medical certificate.

20. A fine of half anna calculated on every rupee of stipends for every day of absence over and above the 14 days of casual leave shall be deducted from the stipends. Late attendance will be treated as absence without leave for a full day.

21. Every stipendiary pupil shall, for the first three years after he leaves the school furnish the Superintendent every half year in January and in July with information regarding his occupation and the monthly wages he earns. The Superintendent shall enter the information in the history of the pupils of the Institution.

Initial outlay.—An initial grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of machinery, models, furniture and materials for the school will be necessary :—

<i>Expenditure—</i>	<i>Maximum. Minimum</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Staff</i> —One Superintendent ...	350	per month.
One Assistant...	125	do

		Maximum Rs.		Manimum Rs.	
One Accountant	...	75	per month	50	a month
One Store clerk	..	40	do	30	do
One Typist	...	30	do	25	do
One clerk	...	25	do	20	do
				—	
Total	...	645		125	

Instructors for—

Cabinet-making	...	40	do	30
Do	...	30	do	25
Do	...	25	do	20
Smithy	...	30	do	25
Metal work	...	30	do	25
Wood-carving	...	50	do	40
Rattan work	...	30	do	25
In-laying	...	40	do	30
Engraving	...	40	do	30
General Education.		25	do	20
Do	...	15	do	15
		—		—
Total	...	355		285

Menials—

One head peon	...	8	do
Two peons at Rs. 7 each		14	do
Four watchmen at Rs.			
8 each	...	32	do
One sweeper	...	7	do
One cleaner	...	7	do
		—	
Total	...	68	

Per month. Per year.

		Rs.	Rs.
Total of staff	...	1,000	12,000
Do menials	...	68	816

Per month. Per year.

		Rs.	Rs.
Total of staff and men-			
als	...	1,068	12,816
Scholarships	...	1,000	12,000
Materials	..	350	4,200
Tools	...	100	1,200
Contingencies	...	112	1,334
Prizes	...	...	200
Travelling allowances	...	...	160
Library and periodicals	...	...	250
		—	—
Grand Total	...	...	32,160
or say in round figures	...	...	32,200

Arts Section.

Instructions will be imparted in the following branches :—

(1) Portrait and painting, etc.

(2) Decorative Art (screen painting, book illustrating, etc).

(3) Modelling.

2. The number of students that will be admitted yearly will be restricted to fifteen, the strength of the section being limited to fifty.

3. The course in this section will extend from three to five years.

4. Rules Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 19 and 20 of the Art Industries and Crafts Section shall apply to this section also.

5. Pupils of other schools and persons desiring to learn any of the above branches will be given instructions in the morning from 7-30 to 10 A.M. every day on payment of the following fees :—

(1) Pupils of other schools—Four annas a month.

(2) Other persons--One rupee a month. Lady students may also be admitted on payment of the usual fees.

6. The control of this section will be under the Superintendent of Industries and Crafts Section.

The recurring expenditure will be as under :—

1. Staff.

	Rs.
Three Drawing Masters on (Rs. 80, Rs. 50, Rs. 40) ...	170
One Instructor for modelling ...	40
	<hr/>
Total ...	210
	<hr/>

2. Establishment.

One gardener ...	8
Contingencies ..	2
	<hr/>
Total ...	10
	<hr/>

Total of Staff and Establishment	...	220
		<hr/>

Drawing papers, color, etc.	...	20
-----------------------------	-----	----

3. Scholarships

Stipends at Rs, 20—2, 20 4 and 10—6 per month ...	180
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure per month ...	420
Total Expenditure per year ...	5,040

		Rs.
Travelling allowances per year	...	160
Prizes, etc., allowances per year	...	100

Total	...	5,300

Commercial Class.

A class for this may be established on the lines proposed for a similar class in Bangalore, a report regarding which has already been submitted by Mr. Shama Rao, Inspector-General of Education.

It was therein estimated that the non-recurring charge will be about Rs. 6,000. The recurring charges were estimated at Rs. 7,712. But I think that it can be reduced to about Rs. 3,000 as follows in the case of Mysore.

Recurring Charges.

	Per annum
	Rs.
Three teachers for commercial subjects	
1 on Rs. 75, 1 on Rs. 60 and 1 on Rs. 40	2,100
One clerk	360
Two peons at Rs. 7 each	168
Contingencies	372

Total	3,000

Workshop Section.

As observed by the Industrial Schools Committee in their report in paras 45 and 46, a well equipped Workshop with up-to-date appliances must necessarily be attached to the school and it must be managed on commercial lines. For the purpose of control and super-

vision, it will be under the Superintendent of Industrial School, but the accounts will be kept separate, so that it may be possible to judge how far the workshop is commercially successful. It is proposed that the workshop be worked as a separate branch of the Industrial School on the following lines:—

1. With effect from 1st July 1913, the Workshop Section of the Industrial School will form a separate department of the School under the general supervision and control of the Committee. The direct management will continue in the hands of the Superintendent.

2. On July 1st, a stock will be taken of raw materials and manufactured articles on hand and the same will be taken over and brought in the books of workshop after a careful and reasonable valuation.

3. A sum of Rs. 13,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Committee at the Mysore District Treasury as a standing advance, which will form the working capital.

			Rs.
Timber	...	...	5,000
Metals	...	...	2,000
Labour	...	...	2,000
Tools and plant	...	...	2,500
Miscellaneous articles	...	...	1,500
			<hr/>
	Total	...	13,000
			<hr/>

4. As recommended by the Industrial Committee in para 408, page 11, a sum of Rs. 25,000 will be required for equipment. As Rs. 10,000 has already been allotted for the school, the balance of Rs. 15,000 may be allotted for the equipment of the Workshop Section.

5. All sums received at the sale of articles will be paid into the Treasury and credited to the accounts of the Committee.

6. The Committee will be responsible for the pay of workmen and all other working expenses including such establishment as the Committee consider necessary.

7. The sum paid to the students as wages during the last two years in the workshop will also be included as wages in workshop expenditure.

8. The whole of the staff will be on temporary footing and they will be paid by the day.

9. The accounts will be audited once a year by the Examiner and the value of stock and the materials at hand being checked by a senior Public Works Department Officer.

The question of improving Technical and Industrial Education in the State has been engaging the attention of Government for several years past, and, in October 1910, a Special Committee was appointed to examine the whole subject and submit a report on the measures deemed necessary for the purpose. The exhaustive report prepared by that Committee has received careful scrutiny at the hands of the Education Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference. The scheme embodies a comprehensive programme of elementary and advanced Technical, In-

dustrial and Commercial Education and contemplates a capital expenditure of about 5 lakhs of rupees for buildings and equipment and a recurring expenditure of 3 lakhs per annum in addition to the present expenditure of about half a lakh on Industrial Schools.

2. The Education Committee recommends that the scheme may be taken as a basis for practical action for the next five years and that the full scheme may be brought into operation gradually as circumstances permit. The Government have considered the report and are pleased to express their general approval of the lines laid down therein for the development of Industrial, Technical and Commercial Education in the State. The report will be published for general information and Government will be glad if the Inspector-General of Education makes arrangements to have the portions of the report relating to manual training and model schools in towns and villages translated into Kannada and widely published. They consider that as suggested by the Education Committee, the scheme should be brought into operation gradually and that in the immediate future some parts of the scheme should be put into operation at a moderate outlay and in a tentative manner, so as to find out how far the advanced instruction will be taken advantage of before giving effect to the more costly proposals.

3. In this view, Government have examined the detailed proposals received from the Inspector-General of Education regarding the establishment of a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore, the opening of a Commercial School or Classes in Bangalore and the organization of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore by the amalgamation of the existing Engineering and Industrial Schools in that City.

4. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education meet with the general approval of Government and their main lines as approved by Government are briefly set forth in the following paragraphs:—

(1) THE CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL
INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

(a) The Industrial School and the Engineering School at Mysore will be combined to form the nucleus of the Institute, which will be located in the new building now nearing completion. For the present, the Institute will consist of the following sections:—

- I. Engineering Section.
- II. Industries and Crafts Section.
- III. Fine Arts Section.
- IV. Commercial School Section.
- V. Workshop.

(b) The Institute will be under the management of a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Inspector-General of Education, President.

The Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

The President, Mysore City Municipality.

The Superintendent, Electrical Power Supply, Mysore.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya, Head Master, Mari-mallappa's High School.

The Head Master, Engineering Section.

The Head Master, Industrial Section.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Engineer, Palace Division, will be Secretary to the Committee.

(c) The cost of the Institute as approximately estimated will be as follows:—

	Recurring	Non-recurring
(i) Engineering Section (net cost)	11,000	...
(ii) Industries and Crafts Section—		
Initial outlay for machinery, models, furniture and materials	...	10,000
Staff and menials	12,816	...
Scholarships	12,000	.
Materials	4,200	...
Tools	1,200	...
Contingencies	1,334	...
Prizes	200	...
Travelling allowance	160	...
Library and periodicals	250	...
Total	32,160	10,000
or in round figures	32,200	—

(iii) Arts Section—	Recurring	Non-recurring
Staff, establishment, scholarships and contingencies ...	5,040	...
Travelling allowance ...	160	...
Prizes etc. ...	100	...
	<hr/> 5,300	<hr/>
(iv) Commercial School—		
Equipment ...	...	6,000
Staff and contingencies	3,000	...
(v) Workshop—		
Equipment ...	...	15,000
Working expenses	...	13,000
(vi) Allowance to Secretary to the Committee	600	...

The Workshop will be managed on commercial lines and separate accounts will be kept for this section. A lump sum grant of Rs. 13,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Committee for working expenses as laid down in the scheme.

The total cost of the Institute will be, non-recurring Rs. 31,000 (excluding the advance of Rs. 13,000 for the Workshop) and recurring Rs. 52,100 or an increase of nearly Rs. 20,000 over the present net cost of the existing Engineering and Industrial Schools.

The expenditure under scholarships should for the present be limited to Rs. 500 per

mensum. The Inspector-General of Education should in consultation with the Committee fix the number of scholarships, and no scholarships in excess of this amount should be granted without the express sanction of Government.

(d) In the sections other than the Engineering Section, facilities should be provided for persons already engaged in a profession and other casual students taking one or more of the courses in which they may be interested, and for doing practical work.

(2). COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

(a) The school will provide an Elementary course in English and Kannada extending over one year, and a secondary course in English extending over two years. In addition to these regular classes, arrangements will be made for courses of lectures of an advanced character to be delivered by specialists dealing with commercial subjects, economic science, statistics, public administration, banking, joint-stock enterprise including co-operation and other allied subjects. Provision should be made to give courses of lessons or lectures to persons already engaged in professional work in the subjects in which they may be interested.

(b) The school will be located in the Government High School building, where one

room will be placed at the disposal of the school and more rooms will be made available out of the ordinary working hours of the High School.

(c) The management of the school will be entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Education as President, Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Comptroller, Mr. C. H. Yates, Superintendent, Government Press, Mr. B. K. Garudachar, merchant, Superintendent of the Mechanical Engineering School and the Head Master of the Government High School as members, the Head Master of the High School also acting as Secretary to the Committee.

(d) The cost of the school will be approximately as under:—

	Rs.
1. Non-recurring—Equipment	... 6,000
2. Recurring--Three teachers for commercial subjects	... 2,100
Five language teachers	... 1,560
Clerical and menial establishments	792
Contingencies	... 500
Allowance to Secretary	... 360
Honoraria for special courses of lectures	.. 4,000
Provision for training teachers	... 1,400

Total ... 10,712
or Rs, 11,000 in round figures.

(3) MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

(a) The following subjects will be taught in the school for the present :—

- (1) Management and care of steam and oil-engines.
- (2) Management, care and erection of machinery and working of mills.
- (3) Electrical work including operating.
- (4) Care and driving of motor cars, and
- (5) Carpentry including cabinet work.

(b) The initial and recurring charges are estimated as under :—

	Rs.
Buildings and equipment (non-recurring) 	24,049
Staff including clerical and menial establishments, working expenses, contingencies and scholarships...	19,620

(Limited to Rs. 15,780 in the first year and to Rs. 17,700 in the 2nd year.)

The scholarships proposed should be granted preferably to students from the districts.

(c) A new building will be erected for the school on the triangular piece of ground between the Government High School and the Revenue Survey Offices, but pending its construction the school will be held in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall.

(d) The curriculum of studies, the standard of educational qualification and the limit of age for admission proposed by the Inspector-General are approved. Government would, however, lay stress on the need for providing facilities to persons already engaged in professional or other work for taking a course of practical work in particular subjects in which they may be interested.

(e) Government are pleased to appoint Mr. S. Venkata Subba Setti, Assistant Engineer, as Superintendent of the School for a period of three years.

(f) The school will be placed under the management of a Committee of the following gentlemen:—

The Inspector-General of Education, President.

Mr. C. F. Beams, Chief Electrical Engineer.

„ V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Offg. Superintending Engineer.

„ K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Offg. Executive Engineer.

„ M. G. Rangaiya, Assistant Engineer.

„ Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Merchant.

„ S. Venkata Subba Setti, Superintendent of the School, Secretary.

5. Government having signified their assent to the general lines of the working of the several schools as set forth in the Committee's report on technical education and the

detailed memoranda submitted by the Inspector-General of Education, it will be left to the Inspector-General of Education, in consultation with the Committee of each school to scrutinize the details and make such minor changes and frame subsidiary rules and instructions as may be necessary to secure the efficient working of each institution. The Inspector-General of Education should in particular see that the cost of the several institutions does not exceed the limits indicated in this order.

6. The members of the several Committees appointed above will hold office for a year and will be eligible for re-nomination at the end of that period. The Committees will have, subject to the general control of the Inspector-General of Education, full power to deal with all questions of internal management of the institutions concerned and will meet as frequently as necessary for disposing of their work. Members who absent themselves from three consecutive meetings of the Committee will be held as having vacated their seat on the Committee.

7. It will be the duty of each Committee to send to the Inspector-General of Education and for that officer to forward to Government, half-yearly reports of the work and progress of each school. At the close of each year Government will appoint a separate Committee

to inspect these institutions and examine how far each of them has been working efficiently and fulfilling the objects for which it was started.

8. With the exception of men already in the permanent service of Government, the staff employed in all these schools will be placed on a temporary footing.

9. The cost of maintaining the Mysore Industrial School and the Engineering School is now charged to Local Funds General. The present rate of expenditure is Rs. 32,000 per annum. All expenditure in excess of this amount involved in bringing the three institutions sanctioned in this order into existence will be borne by State Funds.

10. The question of granting foreign scholarships and the deputation of officers to foreign countries for the advanced study of industrial and commercial subjects are reserved for separate consideration.

11. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit a detailed report on the working of the existing Industrial Schools both Government and aided with suggestions and proposals for enhancing their usefulness.

12. Government will welcome proposals from local public bodies or committees for the starting of schools in the districts on a grant-

in-aid basis on the lines laid down in paras 14, 15, 17, 70, 101, 102 and 113 of the report of the Committee. The Inspector-General of Education will on receipt of such proposals make arrangements to furnish estimates of cost and afford such other reasonable facilities as may be necessary to start the schools and maintain them in an efficient condition.

13. Government greatly appreciate the promptitude with which the Inspector-General of Education and Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Superintending Engineer, developed and submitted these detailed schemes for the orders of Government.

G. O. No. 8834-40—Edn. 462-09-24, dated 1st May 1913.

II. SANCTIONING THE REVISION OF THE COURSES OF STUDY, THE SCALE OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND THE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

READ—

Government Order No. 8834-40—Edn. 462-09-24, dated 1st May 1913, sanctioning among other things the formation of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter *No. 10346-385, dated 9th November 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for revising the courses of study in the Institute, the scale of its establishment, and the number and value of the scholarships tenable in the Institute.

3. Correspondence ending with letter *No. 14767-582, dated 5th January 1917, from the same officer, on the subject explaining the scheme of revision further.

4. Letter No. 14639-576, dated 12th January 1917, from the same officer stating that there is need in the Institute for the employment of a qualified Assistant Superintendent on a pay of Rs. 200—20—300 to help the Superintendent in the management and development of the Institution, and recommending that the present provision of Rs. 125 per mensem may be raised to Rs. 200—20—300 and also the appointment of a Chief Foreman or Sub-Assistant Superintendent of the Institute on a pay of Rs. 75—10—125.

The Inspector-General of Education has stated that in the light of the experience gained during the three and a half years for which the Institute has been working, the revision now proposed has become necessary.

2. The revision is mainly in regard to the existing courses in carpentry and cabinet making and the allied subjects of wood-carving, inlaying and engraving. The period of training is to be spread over four years instead of three years as at present ; and an advanced course for two years is also to be provided for training twenty selected students out of those that have completed the four years' course satisfactorily, in designing and advanced cabinet making, with a view to their finding employment afterwards as foremen of work-shops. Out of these twenty students to be

selected eleven will be from the Mysore City and the remaining nine students will be from mofussil places, two from the Bangalore District, one from the Mysore District and six from the other six districts at one from each district.

The course of instruction imparted in carpentry in the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, is different from that in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, in that the latter institution is meant for the training of workmen and artisans while the former attempts to train a superior class of men for employment as managers and superior foremen. It is also contemplated to abolish all the carpentry classes in the Mechanical Engineering School, except in connection with pattern-moulding

3. The Engineering section of the workshop of the Institute is proposed to be abolished as it has not been possible to run it on commercial lines as directed in the Government Order read above and the advance of Rs. 13,000 provided for the purpose is to be treated as rolling capital for advanced work in cabinet-making, the annual provision of Rs. 4,200 for materials being considered as a grant to cover the wastage of materials caused by the students. The major portion of the machinery is to be shifted to the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.

4. The number of admissions to the carpentry section is to be increased from 20 to 30; and first year classes are also to be opened for mofussil students in the Arts courses of painting, decorative art and modelling.

5. The scholarships tenable in the Institute are also to be revised in their number and value, providing for students coming from mofussil places and from the District Industrial Schools. A sliding scale of scholarships has been recommended so that the scholarships in higher classes are of a higher value than the scholarships in the lower classes. The revised scheme of scholarships involves an additional cost of Rs. 6,084 per annum.

6. Tools, models, book cases, etc., at a cost of Rs. 5,000 have been recommended to be purchased for use in the Institute.

7. The undermentioned additional establishment has also been proposed for improving the equipment of the institution:—

Item	Additional cost in Rupees per annum. Rs.	
One Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 200—20—300, in place of the present appointment on Rs. 125	...	1,700 average
One Sub-Assistant Superinten- dent or Chief-Foreman	... 1,300	do
One Assistant Accountant	... 300	
One Hindustani Teacher	... 120	

Item	Additional cost in Rupees per annum.	
One Attender	...	120
One Demonstrator	...	600
Grant for experimental purposes		200

The Inspector-General says that a graduate Mechanical Engineer on a pay of Rs. 200—20—300 is needed for the place of the Assistant Superintendent; and he requests that he may be authorised, if no suitable officer can be had from the Public Works Department, to advertise the place and call for applications for the same from competent persons.

8. The proposals regarding the increase of establishment and the revision of the courses of study in the Chmarajendra Technical Institute and of the scale of scholarships are all well considered. The schemes for revising the commercial section of the Institute, the Commercial School, Bangalore, and the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, have all engaged the attention of Government separately and orders have already issued on the subject.

The recommendations now made in connection with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute are approved and sanctioned. The workshop will only be abolished after the railway workshop is brought into working order and till then separate accounts should be

maintained for this concern allowance being made for losses due to the training of students. The additional cost involved during the current year will be met from the lumpsum provision made in the budget of 1916-17 for technical schools.

9. The Inspector-General is requested to submit a revised detailed up-to-date syllabus of studies, etc., in the Institute, at a very early date, and to state clearly in the half-yearly reports of the Institute, how these improvements now sanctioned have tended to increase the usefulness of the Institution.

The Inspector-General is also requested to submit separate proposals for filling up the place of the Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 200—20—00 after inviting applications from competent and qualified persons.

G. Order No. 8891-3--Edn. 45-16-27, dated 5th May 1917.

III. REVISING THE SCALE OF PAY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

With a view to raise the standard of efficiency of the instruction now imparted in the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, the Managing Committee for the institution has submitted certain proposals for improving the equipment and revising the scale and pay of the establishment for it. The Inspector-

General of Education supports the recommendation of the Committee. Government are pleased to sanction the proposals with a few modifications; the existing scale and the revised scale now sanctioned are as shown hereunder :—

Existing scale	Cost per mensem.
	Rs.
1 Superintendent	... ..
1 Technical Assistant	... 75
1 General do	... 75
1 Shop-Instructor	... 100
1 Second Technical Assistant	... 50
1 Carpentry Instructor	... 50
1 Workshop do	... 40
1 Fitter do	... 40
1 Foundry do	... 30
1 Motor Mechanic	... 40
1 Blacksmith Mestri	... 35
1 Clerk and Store-keeper	... 30

9 Servants—	Rs.	
1 Tool-keeper	... 12	} 71
1 Peon	... 9	
1 do	... 8	
6 do each	... 7	

Total per mensem... 636

Revised scale		Cost per mensem	
		Rs.	
1	Superintendent	...	...
1	Assistant Superintendent		
	(150—20—250)	...	216 $\frac{2}{3}$
1	Technical Assistant (75—10—125)	...	108 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	General Assistant (75—10—125)	...	108 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Shop Instructor (metal work)		
	(70—10—120)	...	103 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Shop Instructor (wood work)		
	(70—10—120)	...	103 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Carpentry Instructor (40—4—60)	...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Fitter Instructor (40—4—60)	...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Foundry Instructor (40—4—60)	...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Motor Mechanic (40—4—60)	...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Blacksmith Mestri (40—4—60)	...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$
1	Clerk and Store-keeper (30— $\frac{5}{2}$ —50)	...	42 $\frac{4}{9}$
1	Assistant clerk and Typist (25—2—35)	...	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Assistant Motor Mechanic	...	25
1	Gymnastic Instructor	...	25
10	Servants:—	Rs.	
	1 tool-keeper	...	15
	1 peon	...	10
	2 peons (each)	...	9
	3 do do	...	8
	3 do do	...	7
		88	
		<hr/>	
		Total	...
			1,119 $\frac{1}{8}$
Increase Rs. 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ per mensem			
or Rs. 5,803 $\frac{1}{3}$ per annum.			

2. No orders are necessary as regards the pay of the Superintendent of the School as the same has been fixed by Government already in their Order No. 300-2—Edn. 32-15 167, dated 10th July 1916.

3. The following increases of recurring expenditure and the purchase of the articles required for the school at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 9,250 are also sanctioned.—

Recurring :—

Contingencies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and travelling allowance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600.

Increase Rs. 600 per annum.

Non-recurring :—		Rs.
One old motor car	... ..	2,000
Accessories for motor car	... ..	1,000
3-phase induction-motor	... ..	750
Furniture for the classes	... ..	1,000
Models, etc.	... ..	3,000
Books for the Library	... ..	1,000
Hand-tools, etc.	... ..	500
Total non-recurring		9,250

4. As the Signallers' class has been transferred to the Railway Department the cost in connection with this class has been omitted in the statement in paragraph (1).

5. The provision for the grant of scholarships will remain what it is now; payment may, however, be made to the senior students for the work turned out by them. If necessary, the number and rate of scholarships may be re-adjusted. The Inspector-General is requested to consider the matter and submit separate proposals, if necessary.

6. The extra expenditure involved in the revision, *viz.*, Rs. 15,653½ of which Rs. 6403½ is

recurring and Rs. 9,250 non-recurring, will be met in the current year from the lumpsum provision made for the purpose in the Education budget of 1916-17, due provision being made in the future budgets.

7. The Inspector-General is requested to see that the existing staff does not get the benefit of the revised scale unless the men are very competent, and the enhanced pay now sanctioned is made use of to introduce men with sufficient qualifications into the institution.

G. O. No. 5536-8—Edn. 153-15-5, dated 19th January 1917.

IV. SANCTIONS THE OPENING OF AN INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS' CLASS, A RAILWAY CLASS AND A TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALLERS' CLASS IN THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

Letter No. 12897—664, dated 21st March 1914, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for the opening of three additional classes in the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, (*viz.*, an Industrial Teachers' Class, a Railway Class and a Telegraphic Signallers' Class) and also for a revision of the establishment and the extension and equipment of the workshop building, involving in an additional cost of Rs. 57,852 (of which the sum of Rs. 51,000 is

non-recurring) and requesting sanction to the inclusion of the amount in the budget for 1914-15 (Rs. 32,852 in the Education Budget and Rs. 25,000 in the Public Works Department Budget).

The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education read above are sanctioned with the observation that the additional establishment to be entertained may be on a temporary footing, until the need for its permanent retention is fully established.

2. A provision of Rs. 32,852 as per details given below will be included in the State Fund Education Budget, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 on account of the extension of the workshop building will be provided in the Public Works Department Budget for the year 1914-15.

Recurring.

Teaching Staff—

	Rs.
(1) Two new teachers on Rs. 50 and 75 per mensem for the Industrial Teacher's Class and Railway class ...	125 per mensem. or 1,500 per year
(2) For Telegraphic Instructors —lump sum ...	1,000 per year
Total ...	2,500 per year
Establishment ...	552
Workshop expenses ...	3,600
Travelling allowance ...	200
Total recurring ...	6,852

Non-recurring.

Equipment of the workshop	Rs.	
building	...	25,000
Extension do do	...	25,000
Purchase of instruments for the		
Signallers' Class	...	1,000
		<hr/>
Total Non-recurring	...	51,000

G. O. No. 50-5—Edn. 194-13-17, dated the 2nd July 1914.

V. EVENING CLASSES IN THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposal to hold evening classes in the Mechanical Engineering School in machine-drawing, motor mechanics, electric wiring, carpentry, and painting and house decoration, tentatively for a period of two years.

2. The scheme is reported to cost approximately as follows :—

Recurring charges.

	Rs.	
(a) About 100 lessons at Rs. 10 each	1,000	per annum
(b) Contingencies	...	450
(c) Supervision allowance...	...	600
(d) Three menials at Rs. 8 each per		
mensem	...	288
		<hr/>

2,338 or

Rs. 2,400 per annum in round figures

Non-recurring charges.

Models, Lanterns and Slides	...	4,000
-----------------------------	-----	-------

The Inspector-General of Education is empowered to incur expenditure within these allotments, the charge actually incurred during the current official year not exceeding Rs. 800 under recurring, and Rs. 4,000 under non-recurring charges being met out of the lump-sum provision of Rs. 32,852 for the school in Education Budget.

3. Necessary provision will be made in the next and subsequent years' budgets.

4. The Inspector-General is requested to submit three months before the expiry of this sanction a report on the results of this scheme together with the recommendations of the Managing Committee of the School, and his opinion as regards the further continuance of these classes.

G. O. No. 3852-55.—Edn. 17-14-43 dated 9th April 1915

VI. EMPLOYMENT OF THE PASSED STUDENTS OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

As a large number of students are under training in the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, and the first batch of passed students will be available in the course of a few months, Government consider it necessary that some arrangements should be made to meet the requirements of the Railway, Electrical, Water-supply and Industries and Com-

merce Departments for new hands from locally qualified candidates.

2. With this end in view, the Inspector General of Education is requested to maintain a list of passed students of the said school and furnish the same from time to time to the Heads of the respective Departments. He is also requested to submit proposals for any special training required by the students for a particular department in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned.

3. In making appointments in the departments referred to, preference should be given to local men and to students passing out from local institutions.

G. O. No. 5586-635—Edn. 19-15-65 dated 4th April 1916.

VII. REVISING THE COURSE OF STUDIES IN THE ENGINEERING SECTION OF THE CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

READ—

Letter No. 6453-451, dated 7th February 1912, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for revising the course of studies in the Engineering School, Mysore, now forming the Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute Mysore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 6648—L. A. D. 668, dated 2nd May 1912, from the Comptroller to Government, submitting duly verified a proposition

statement received from the Inspector-General of Education for revising the scale of establishment of the school, in connection with the revision of the course of studies referred to in the letter read above.

3. Note dated 26th March 1915, by the Inspector-General of Education, submitting modified proposals in the matter with a revised proposition statement and enclosing copies of the reports* of the Managing Committee of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question and to make suggestions for the revision.

4. *Note dated 19th June 1915, by the Chief Engineer, submitting his views in the matter.

Government have considered the recommendations made in the above communications and are pleased to sanction the following alterations :—

- (1) The abolition of the minor subordinate class.
- (2) The omission of Trigonometry and Trigonometrical Survey from the curriculum, necessary portions of trigonometry being taught along with surveying.
- (3) The fixing of the maximum number of annual admissions at 30 in each of the First and Second year classes.
- (4) The curtailment of the Christmas vacation to the extent of the gazetted

Christmas holidays and the closing of the school for summer from 15th April to 15th June.

- (5) All applications for admission should be received before the end of March and the selection of pupils should be completed before the 15th of April.
- (6) Of the students that have completed the school course, as large a number as possible will be given training as temporary maistries or in other suitable capacities by the Public Works Department for a period of one year during which they will be paid stipends by that department at a rate not less than Rs. 12 per mensem. If the Public Works Department cannot take up in this way all the students that have finished the school course, a number of stipends not exceeding 20 at Rs. 12 each per mensem will be paid to students who may be under practical training otherwise than under the Public Works Department
- (7) Certificates to students will be given only after their practical training is over. The Head Master, however, may give provisional certificates to the successful students at the end of the class course.

- (8) One year's approved service on any civil Engineering work certified by an officer of the rank of an Executive Engineer in or outside the State may also be considered as equivalent to the practical course.
- (9) Twenty per cent of the number on the rolls may be given free studentships including the holders of the scholarships now existing—three in the junior and three in the senior classes of the value of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, respectively.

A uniform fee of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem will be levied from each of the remaining students.

- (10) The final school examination will be conducted by a Board appointed by Government.

Students getting 50% and more of the maximum number of marks in the final examination will be given certificates as fit for Sub-Overseers and those getting below 50 per cent and above 30 per cent will be given certificates as fit for Taluk Maistries.

The appearance for the Madras Government Technical Examination will hereafter be optional.

- (11) The pay of the two Assistant Masters will be fixed at Rs. $50-\frac{10}{2}$ -100 and Rs. $50-\frac{5}{2}$ -75. The pay of the clerk will be Rs. 25 per mensem

A gymnastic Instructor on Rs. 25 per mensem is also sanctioned for the whole institute.

- (12) The Library grant is raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. An initial grant of Rs. 1000 for the equipment of the Engineering Section with necessary instruments is also sanctioned.

- (13) The interchange of the Assistant Masters of the school with trained subordinates of the Public Works Department will be given effect to as far as possible.

- (14) Two appointments on Rs. 25 are now reserved in the Public Works Department for the first two successful candidates. The candidate that secures the first place will be started on Rs. 30 instead of on Rs. 25 if he has done particularly well in the examination.

2. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to frame a new syllabus for the Engineering Section of the institute in accordance with the alterations now sanctioned.

3. The additional cost involved, *viz.*, a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,120 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 will be met during the current year by reappropriation of the sanctioned grants of the Education budget.

G. O. No. 2224-6—Edn. 238-11-9, dated the 17th November 1915.

VIII. PROPOSALS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE SCHEME FOR THE REVISION OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Out of sixteen pupils that underwent the final examination in August 1916, after receiving training in the Industrial Teachers' class attached to the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, ten are reported to have been declared successful by the Managing Committee. The first four in the list, *viz.*, S. Ramaswami, S. Venkata Rao, M. Krishna-iengar and K. Venkatesaranga Rao, have been appointed on probation and posted by the Inspector-General of Education as Superintendents of the Industrial Schools to be opened at Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog, respectively, on a salary of Rs. 50 each per mensem in the first instance, with a stipulation that, at the end of the first year they should be prepared to undergo practical training for a year in either the Public Works Department or the Railway Workshops. It is also proposed that during

the practical course these men should receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

2 These appointments subject to the foregoing conditions as well as the payment of a subsistence allowance of Rs. 25 each during the practical training in either of the workshops are approved. The question of their confirmation, as also of the grade in which they should be started will be considered after they show satisfactory work during the period of probation for two years.

3. As regards the remaining six successful candidates, the Inspector-General proposes that two of them may be kept under training for a year in the Government Textile Factory at Bangalore, to be employed as Superintendents of weaving schools at Dodballapur and Molakalmuru and the other four sent for a year either to the Public Works Department or Railway Workshops with a subsistence allowance of Rs. 25 each per mensem so that they may replace at the end of the year the men already employed when they are to be withdrawn for practical training. These proposals are also sanctioned.

4. The Inspector General of Education is requested to report at the end of two years how the foregoing arrangements have worked

5 The cost will be met from the allotment of Rs. 22,460 in the State Fund Budget of the current official year under 18 (e) Education, 6 Government Schools, Special, V District Industrial Schools.

G. O No. 3341-6-Edn. 16-16-4, dated 10th November 1916.

(B) Industrial Education.

1. REVISION OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

There are at present under Government management three Industrial Schools at Chanapatna, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar and three weaving institutions at Dodballapur, Chik-nayakanhalli and Molakalmuru. There are also three aided institutions, one at Melkote, one at Hassan and one at Chitaldrug receiving grants-in-aid of Rs. 100, Rs. 100 and Rs. 30, respectively, from Government and two Mission Schools at Kolar and Tumkur receiving grants-in-aid.

Government are of opinion that there should be well equipped Government Industrial Schools at all the District headquarters, except Bangalore and Mysore, where there are special institutions already.

2. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the aided institutions at Hassan and Chitaldrug be converted into Government in-

stitutions and four new Industrial Schools be opened at Kolar, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Shimoga. Drawing, carpentry and smithy will be taught in each of these six institutions in addition to two other subjects such as weaving, rattan work, coir work, wood carving and metal work. The scale of establishment in each institution will be :—

	Rs.		Rs.
One Superintendent on 75-5-100 ;		or	91 $\frac{2}{3}$
50-5-75		or	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Four Instructors	2 on 30 } 2 on 25 }		110
One teacher for general education classes	25		25
One clerk	25		25
Two peons	one on 8 one on 7		15
Materials	60		60
Tools	30		30
Contingencies	10		10
Rent	25		25
			<hr/>
Total			391 $\frac{2}{3}$
or			366 $\frac{2}{3}$
			<hr/>

Three of the Superintendents will be on Rs. 75—5—100 and three on Rs. 50—5—75. The higher scale of pay should be attached to the more important and larger schools. The total cost of the establishment will be Rs. 2,275 per mensem or Rs. 27,300 per annum or Rs. 25,710 per annum deducting the grant-in-

aid now being paid to the aided schools at Hassan and Chitaldrug.

As there is a likelihood of competent teachers not being available at once the Inspector-General of Education is requested to open the new schools in the first instance in places where there are no private or Mission Industrial Schools and extend the scheme gradually to these places. As far as possible the schools should manufacture articles needed in the locality employing daily labour to the extent necessary and the sale proceeds of the articles produced in the schools should meet from half to two-thirds of the gross expenditure. Arrangements may also be made to teach leather manufacture at Chitaldrug and metal work at Chikmagalur.

3. The other Government and private institutions not covered by this order will be continued on their present basis. The Government institutions will be improved gradually as trained teachers become available.

4. Two hundred scholarships are also sanctioned as follows, for the students studying in the Government institutions:—

Rs.			
60	at	11½	each per mensem
50	at	2	do
40	at	3	do
30	at	4	do
20	at	5	do
200 at Rs. 530 each per mensem or Rs. 6,360 per annum.			

These scholarships will be granted only after the students have made sufficient progress to be able to turn out substantial marketable work, and in no case before the second year of their course.

The distribution should be according to population of districts or some other rational basis. Further proposals in this respect will be awaited.

5. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 is also sanctioned towards the initial charges of equipping the six schools.

6. The Inspector-General has recommended a provision of Rs. 5,000 per annum towards grant-in-aid to private Industrial Schools. This is also sanctioned. A distribution statement should be submitted for sanction.

7. The amount required for expenditure will be met from the lumpsum provision for the purpose in the Education budget of 1915-16. The Inspector-General should invite applications for the post of Superintendents, make a selection and send up all the applications to Government for their approval.

The appointments should be on a temporary basis to begin with and the qualifications should be examined once a year. Only men of proved capacity should be confirmed.

8. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to make efficient arrangements for the proper supervision of the schools and have them examined once a year at least by an officer having the necessary technical knowledge.

G. O. No. 2235-6—Edn. 365-13-4, dated 17th November 1915.

(C) Commercial Education.

1. HOLDING OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

*The scheme for holding an examination of the Elementary Grade in Commercial Subjects is approved.

2. The receipts and expenditure of the examination of 1914 are estimated by the Inspector-General of Education at Rs. 450 and 350 respectively. The estimates are accepted. The expenditure of Rs. 350 will be met from savings in the provision of Rs. 4,000 in the budget of the Commercial School, Bangalore, for "Honoraria for Special Courses of Instruction".

3. A provision of Rs. 1,000 will be included in the next year's Education Budget under a new head "Government Technical Examinations" for the charges of this examination and for the examination of the Secondary

Course in Commercial Subjects which is expected to be held in 1915. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to include the anticipated receipts from the examinations of 1915, in the Budget for 1914-15.

*G. O. No. 7792-3—Exmn. 9-13-2, dated 12th
February 1914.*

II. ADVANCED COMMERCIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN THE GOVT. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

The proposal is sanctioned.

The additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 for purchasing books reported to be required in this connection will be met by reappropriation of sanctioned grants in the Education Budget of 1915-16, and the recurring charge of Rs. 500 per annum required for the remuneration to be paid to lecturers engaged for some of the subjects will for the present be met from the provision of Rs. 4,000 under Commercial Schools for honoraria for special courses of instruction.

The rules for admission, etc., proposed by the Committee are also approved.

G. O. No. 669-70—Edn. 17-14-83, dated 10th Aug. 1915.

RULES

1 Commercial classes for the Advanced Grade are started in the following subjects :—

(a) Short-hand.

(b) Typewriting.

- (c) Book-keeping, Auditing and Commercial Law and Practice.
- (d) Correspondence and Precis-writing including the working knowledge of two Vernacular Languages.
- (e) Political Economy, Banking and Elements of Statistics.

2. Syllabuses in the above subjects will be drawn up and circulated among the members of the Committee.

3. Candidates of the Advanced Grade in any subject who have not already passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of a University will be required to answer a paper in English of the standard of the English paper in the Madras University Intermediate Arts Examination to test their general knowledge.

4. Candidates for Advanced Short-hand or Typewriting will be required to pass previously at least the Elementary Examination in the other subject.

5. The rate of fees for Advanced Classes will be Rs. 2 per mensem for Typewriting and Re. 1 for each of the other subjects.

6. Arrangements will be made for written lectures which will be drawn up according to prescribed syllabuses for the benefit of advanced students.

7. A diploma will be granted to such of the candidates who pass in three subjects of the Advanced Grade.

8. A list of text-books and alternative text-books for the several subjects and the several grades will be drawn up and submitted.

9. Students who have put in requisite attendance and received satisfactory training in any year will be

allowed to appear for the examination within the next three years whether they have already sat for the examination or not.

III. EXAMINATIONS IN THE ADVANCED GRADE IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

*The scheme for holding examinations in the advanced grade in commercial subjects in addition to the elementary grade, is approved

2. The receipts and expenditure on account of the new examinations to be held in April 1916 are estimated by the Inspector-General of Education at Rs. 80 and Rs. 250 respectively. These estimates are accepted and the necessary provision will be included in the budget of 1916-17.

G. O. No. 3543-4 Edn. 29-15-3, dated 26th January 1916.

IV. OPENING COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS AT TALUK STATIONS.

Government approve of the Inspector-General's suggestion that commercial classes at taluk stations may be opened after the teachers now attending commercial classes in Bangalore and Mysore, while under training in the Normal Schools complete their courses of training. They consider however that until some experience is gained of the working of such classes the teachers should be employed in existing Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Schools and

required to hold Commercial classes in the morning or in the evening or both times for not more than an hour and a half each day as recommended by the Education Committee. Teachers so employed will be given an allowance of Rs. 10 a month.

2. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit at once for the sanction of Government definite proposals for opening Commercial classes at four or more taluk stations as soon as the teachers referred to complete their course of training.

G. O. No. 3086-8—Edn. 19-15-38. dated 5th January 1916.

SECTION VIII.

Special Schemes of Instruction.

(a) Practical Instruction.

I. PROVIDING PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE CURRICULA OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

* The scheme submitted by the Committee appointed for considering the revision of the curricula of Elementary Schools and for providing practical instruction in such schools consists of a large number of recommendations more or less of a general nature. The principles on which the Committee has proceeded are generally approved and the whole scheme will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for taking action on the recommendations in such manner as he deems suitable, due regard being had to existing facilities and resources.

2. The rearrangement of the curricula of studies should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee in paras 11 to 17 of the report.

3. The suggestions made in paras 6, 8 and 9 of the report regarding the opening of Standards IV, IV-A and V and V-A in Elementary Schools and the provision of a Vernacular course in some Anglo-Vernacular Schools

parallel to the English course with a view to give industrial training to boys taking up the Vernacular course should be carried into effect in some selected schools at first as early as practicable. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit suitable proposals in the matter together with an estimate of cost.

4. Arrangements should be made in as many Elementary Schools as possible to give practical instruction of an elementary character as recommended in para 10 of the report. In this connection, it would be desirable to have either lessons in ordinary readers or special hand-books for the guidance of teachers, compiled in Kannada. The Inspector General is requested to take needful action in the matter.

5. Government will be glad to sanction any suitable proposals for training teachers and for the grant of bonuses to successful teachers of industries on the lines suggested in paras 26 to 28 and 31 of the report.

6. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Shama Rao and to the other members of the Committee for the interesting and suggestive report which they have submitted on the subject.

2. SANCTIONING THE PROPOSALS OF THE I. G. OF EDUCATION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Inspector-General of Education has submitted two lists *, one showing the industries to be taught in certain selected centres, and the other showing the centres where practical instruction is to be introduced during 1915.

The proposals of the Inspector-General are sanctioned for a period of three years. The Inspector-General will have discretion to sanction minor variations in the scheme as regards individual courses of study or centres, subject to intimation being sent to Government and the Comptroller in each case.

The proposal of the Inspector-General to employ professional maistries and artizans temporarily till qualified teachers become available, is approved.

* Appendix M.

G. O. No. 3675-78 Edn. 372-13-4 dated 1st April 1915.

(b) 1. SLOYD INSTRUCTION.

ORDER THEREON.—Training in sloyd has been in operation for about six years in all the High Schools of the State, except at Chikballapur, and the results have so far been successful. In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme sloyd has been introduced as one of

the subjects for the pupils of the High Schools ; and the Inspector-General considers it desirable to introduce paper sloyd into all the Anglo Vernacular and some important boys' and girls' schools in the State. He proposes the following revision of the sloyd establishment with a view to place it on a satisfactory basis. This revision includes the opening of sloyd classes in connection with the High School at Chikballapur :—

Recurring.

Present charges		Average cost per mensem	
(i) Establishment—			
2 Supervisors (60-4-80)	146 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 Instructor on Rs. 50	50
Allowances to 15 teachers at Rs. 15 each	225
11 Peons 9(8) and 2(7)	86
Contingencies 2(8) and 7(3)	37
Total		...	544 $\frac{2}{3}$ or 6,536 per annum.
Proposed charges			
2 Supervisors (50-10/2-100) and 60-4-80	153 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Instructor on Rs. 50	50
Allowances to 13 teachers at Rs. 15 each	195
12 Peons 9 (8) and 3 (7)	93
Contingencies 2 (8) and 8 (3)	40
Total		...	531 $\frac{1}{3}$ or 6,376 per annum.

One additional peon and one additional contingent grant are in connection with the sloyd classes to be opened at Chikballapur.

	Present charges per annum	Rs.	Proposed charges per annum.	Rs.
(ii) Workshop fittings —				
Sloyd wood	2,000	2,200	
Store articles	300	400	
Purchase of and repairs to tools	500	600	
Equipment of paper sloyd centres	600	600	
Furniture	200	100	
Sloyd libraries	60	60	
Total	...	3,660	3,960	
(iii) Travelling allowance	..	500	500	
Total Recurring Charges	...	10,696	10,836	
Additional Expenditure ...			140 per annum.	

Non-recurring.

Cost of initial equipment of the sloyd classes at
Chikballapur Rs. 1,500

The proposed revision involving an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 140 per annum and an initial non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,500 is sanctioned.

2. In giving effect to the proposed revision, the Inspector-General recommends that

Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Master, Bangalore High School, in Class C. IV (50- $\frac{10}{2}$ -100) who is doing the duties of Sloyd Supervisor, may be made permanent Supervisor, the sloyd allowance of Rs. 15 now being drawn by him being continued to him as long as he holds the office of Supervisor. This is sanctioned.

3. Against the vacancy in Class C. IV of the tutorial branch (50- $\frac{10}{2}$ -100, average cost Rs. 80 per mensem) caused by the appointment of Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao as permanent Sloyd Supervisor, the appointment of an official on Rs. 50 proposed by the Inspector-General is sanctioned; and this results in a saving of Rs. 30 per mensem.

4. The Inspector-General proposes to train some Assistant Masters of High Schools in sloyd work so that they may be available for filling up permanent or casual vacancies; and he states that a provision of Rs. 50 per mensem is necessary for the employment of a substitute for the master under training. An additional provision of Rs. 20 per mensem in addition to the saving of Rs. 30 per mensem pointed out in paragraph 3, is also sanctioned for the purpose temporarily.

5. In this connection Government direct that the sloyd classes attached to High Schools should be under the control of the respective

Head-masters. The Sloyd Supervisors will inspect these classes occasionally and submit their remarks and suggestions to the Head-masters concerned.

G. O. No. 8633-4 Edn. 264-12-9 dated 19th March 1914.

2. SLOYD HALLS.

The proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to provide the High Schools with separate sloyd halls of the design forwarded is sanctioned. The Chief Engineer is requested to prepare and forward to Government for sanction estimate for the construction of buildings for two High Schools a year. They should be taken up in the order specified by the Inspector-General of Education. The cost of the buildings will be met from the sum of 2 lakhs of rupees ordered to be provided in the Public Works Department Budget for educational buildings under Government Order No. 4715-18—Edn. 72-14-6, dated 7th May 1915, and every endeavour should be made to see that the programme is adhered to.

G. O. No. 2080-2 Edn. 159-15-4 dated 9th September 1916

(C.) Special Schemes of Instruction of the Education Committee.

1. SANCTIONING THE SCHEME FOR AFFORDING FACILITIES.

The Secretary, Education Committee, states that as much difficulty is now felt in

providing funds for starting classes for special instruction, a grant of Rs. 25,000 may be placed at the disposal of that Committee to enable it and the District Committees to open such classes as an experimental measure and transfer them to the Education Department after they have begun to work satisfactorily. Government consider that there can be no objection to afford some facilities to the Education Committee and the District Committees to carry on special schemes of instruction which are outside the regular work of the Education Department. They are therefore pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. The grant will be utilized subject to the following rules :—

(a) The Education Committee will, in consultation with the District Committees, apportion this amount among the eight districts in accordance with their requirements.

(b) The Committee should frame rules indicating the conditions under which the grants will be made and defining the limits within which the grant may be sanctioned by the District Committees and the Education Committee respectively.

(c) No grant should be made for more than six months, and the total grant in the case of a single institution should not exceed Rs. 200.

(d) As soon as a grant is sanctioned, the fact should be intimated to the Inspector-General of Education who will arrange to get the institution inspected departmentally at the end of the term for which the initial grant is sanctioned; and if the school is working satisfactorily will arrange either to take over the school under the management of the Education Department or for a further continuance of the grant from that department for such period as may be necessary.

(e) The Education Committee will be allowed complete latitude within the limits of the funds at their disposal in developing these institutions, while they are in an experimental state, but in all technical matters the schools will be subject to the general authority of the Inspector-General of Education, and the officers of the Education Department will be at liberty at all times to inspect the schools and take steps to have the grant withdrawn or stopped if at any time it is found that the amount is not properly utilized.

2 The Inspector-General of Education is requested to arrange to provide the sum of Rs. 10,000 required for this year out of sums at his disposal and apply for an additional grant should this be found absolutely necessary later on. Suitable provision will be made in the budgets from next year.

*G. O. No 3545-8- Edn. 25-15-27 dated 26th
January 1916.*

2. RULES.

The rules as slightly modified and appended (Appendix N.) to this order are sanctioned.

*G. O. No. 1285-8 Edn. 25-15-39 dated
10th August 1916.*

(D) Adult Education.

I. SANCTIONING THE OPENING OF 100 ADULT SCHOOLS FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS.

READ—

Para 4 of Government Order No, 34-44—Edn. 374-13-2, dated the 2nd July 1914, indicating the lines for the improvement of Primary Education in the State.

2. Letter No. 9623-409, dated the 5th December 1914, from the Inspector-General of Education, to the Secretary to the Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture :—

I have the honor to bring to the notice of Government that facilities for the education of adults are very meagre at present, limited as they are to a number of Night Schools of which there are 26 in the Bangalore District, 10 in the Kolar District, 41 in the Tumkur District, 25 in the Mysore District, 6 in the Hassan District, 9 in the Shimoga District 12 in the Chitaldrug District and 1 in the Kadur District, or in all 130. A sum of Rs. 534 per mensem or Rs. 6,408 per annum is being given from State Funds as grants-in-aid on account of these schools. In my letter No. 9469--400, dated 3rd December 1914, I have recommended 20 more Night Schools for grants-in-aid, which when sanctioned

will raise the total number of Night Schools to 150. The strength of these schools is however about 4,045, and considering that the percentage of literacy among the mass of the population of the State is only $6\frac{1}{4}$, it is clear that considerable headway has still to be made before the country can be said to have attained a fair degree of literacy enabling it to benefit by a knowledge of the improvements effected in other countries.

2. It appears to me, therefore, that systematic efforts should be made for some time to come to bring more and more adult people under education, and with this object, I beg to propose that 100 Adult Schools may be sanctioned for being opened during the current official year. These schools may be started as annexures to the existing schools, so that there may be no extra cost for house-rent, furniture and other items. The classes may generally be held for two hours in the evenings in the existing school buildings, under the immediate supervision of the Head Masters of the respective schools or others as may be nominated by the Department. As among the adults there will be a number who have had some training in a primary school and will have attained some degree of literacy, a class which may be called "Continuation Class" will be needed for them, where a special curriculum of higher primary education will be prescribed for them. Another class will be needed for those who are totally illiterate. For these two classes two masters in each school will be needed, who may be paid a monthly allowance of Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 respectively. The hundred schools now proposed will be opened at all Taluk and District Headquarters as far as possible and in some other places having a large population.

3. The cost for each school will be:— for the allowance of two teachers Rs. 11 per month, for the allow-

ance of a servant Rs. 2 per month, for contingent grant Re. 1, per month, total Rs. 14 per month, supplemented by small contributions from the pupils for the cost of lighting. For one hundred schools, the total cost will be Rs. 1,400 per mensem or Rs. 16,800 per annum. The schools will be open only to adults who may be regarded as including all those who have attained the age of fifteen years and upwards, and who have ceased attending any of the Day Schools. Each school will be placed under the supervision of a Committee, including the Head Master of the Day School, in which building the Adult School is held.

4. For the current official year, about Rs. 6,000 will be needed and this sum may be met from the savings out of the provision of Rs. 84,000 for opening one thousand aided schools (called experimental schools) in the current year's Education Budget under 18 H, education, 8 grants-in-aid, 9 salary and rent grants to Anglo-Vernacular, Vernacular and Sanskrit Schools.

The proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to open 100 adult schools is sanctioned for a period of two years. Care should be taken to open these schools only in places in which the number of pupils comes to twenty and the average attendance to fifteen.

2. The cost required during the current official year, *viz.*, about Rs. 6,000 will be met from the source pointed out in the fourth para of the Inspector-General's letter.

3. Suitable grants-in-aid will also be given by Government to day or night schools started by private agency for the education of adults.

4. The scheme submitted by the Inspector-General seems suitable as an instalment in the direction of adult education. A special report should be sent up to Government by the Inspector General not later than June 1916, suggesting necessary modification or expansion of the scheme after the expiry of the period of sanction.

G. O. No. 3174-77 Edn. 77-14-2 dated

3rd March 1915.

3. SANCTIONING AN ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR OPENING A LARGE NUMBER OF ADULT SCHOOLS.

The Inspector-General of Education has stated that 156 new adult schools were opened until the end of June 1916, under the scheme sanctioned in Govt. Order of 3rd March 1915, at an annual cost of Rs. 19,194 and with the aid of grants ranging from Rs. 4 to 14 per mensem. He represents that to enable him to open a large number of such schools a further grant is necessary in addition to the budget provision of Rs. 31,200 during the current year.

2. Having regard to the low percentage of literacy in the State and the facilities provided for the expansion of adult education throughout the State on a large scale at a comparatively low cost by the existence of a large number of day schools, the staff and

equipment of which may be utilised for night schools also Government consider that arrangements should be made to start such schools wherever possible and are pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 during the current year to enable the Inspector General of Education to open more adult schools. The proposals contained in his letter dated the 22nd November 1916, to open 200 new adult schools during this year is also approved. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit suitable proposals to place the whole system of grants for such schools on a proper basis in the light of the experience gained and to regulate the scale of grants in accordance with the character of the institution concerned.

3. Regarding the application of the Education Committee for a special grant to enable them to open adult schools with the aid of the District Economic Superintendents and transfer them to the Education Department after six months, Government observe that such an arrangement would tend to place the School Masters of Day Schools, who would in most cases conduct the night schools, under a dual control. The scheme would therefore be worked by the Education Department, but the Education Committee might help the Education Department in working out details of schemes for extensive development of adult education

and improving the scope and character of such instruction

4 The Inspector-General of Education is requested to report what arrangements will be made for the inspection of these schools, for delegation of greater power for opening adult schools to the Deputy Commissioners and local agencies and for prompt sanction and disbursement of grants. He is also requested to prepare and issue a suitable curriculum of studies to be adopted in adult schools with clear instructions to the teaching staff as regards the points of difference to be observed in teaching children and grown up persons and the extent to which the teachers may exercise their discretion to adopt the course of instruction to individual needs.

5. A complete revised scheme embodying the above mentioned principles may be prepared in consultation with the Education Committee and issued with the approval of Government not later than 31st March 1917.

6 A quarterly statement of schools opened under the scheme should be submitted for the information of Government

G. O. No. 4627-30 - Edn. 104-16-4 dated 14th Dec. 1916.

(E) Physical Education.

1. TRAINING OF A PHYSICAL DIRECTOR AND SIX DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

The proposal is to select a suitable young graduate and six drill instructors from among

those who are in service to undergo the necessary training in Calcutta, from 1st November 1916 to 15th February 1917 under the Director of Physical Education, Y. M. C. A. After their course is completed, these trained men are expected to train others in their turn, the graduate Director supervising such training. In these circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education. The graduate should be selected in consultation with the Principals of the two Colleges and his name reported to Government for information.

2. The cost *viz.*, Rs 1,800 will be met by reappropriation of sanctioned grants. The Inspector-General is requested to point out the definite head of the budget from which this is possible later on.

G. O. No. 2575-6—Edn. 50-16-5 dated 12th October 1916.

2. REVISING THE PAY OF GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTORS.

Government have carefully considered the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education and are pleased to sanction the revision of the pay of the Gymnastic Instructors in the two Arts Colleges, the Training College, and the High Schools of the State as shown in the statement appended to this order.

2. The revision will take effect from the 1st July 1916. The necessary provision for the purpose will be made in the budget for 1916-17.

G. O. No. 7739-40—Edn. 12-14-356 dated 30th June 1916.

Designation	Present scale				Sanctioned scale				Average cost	Increase per month
	No.	Pay			No.	Pay				
		Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum		Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum		
Arts Colleges, Central College, Bangalore, Maharaja's College, Mysore—	2	50 + 4 P. A.	2 P. A.	20 + 10 P. A.	2	20	2	40	64 $\frac{4}{9}$	10 $\frac{2}{45}$
Gymnastic Instructor <i>Training College, Mysore.</i>	1	...	..	20	1	20	2	40	32 $\frac{2}{9}$	12 $\frac{2}{9}$
Gymnastic Instructor <i>High Schools.</i>	1	...	...	25	1	20	1	25	25	...
Gymnastic Instructor (Government High School, Bangalore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gymnastic Instructor (Other High Schools)	8	...	...	15	8	15	1	20	...	25
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 $\frac{4}{15}$

or Rs. 567 $\frac{1}{5}$ a year

or Rs. 567 $\frac{1}{5}$ a year.

(F) Religious and Moral Instruction.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have had under consideration for some time past the question of imparting religious and moral instruction to pupils in schools and colleges in the State. The tendency of the present system of education, which especially in Government institutions is purely secular in character, is to devote exclusive attention to the training of the intellect, and to leave the character of the pupils to be formed and moulded in an indirect manner, by the personal example of the teachers, the literary teaching included in the school curriculum, and the nature of the discipline maintained in the institution. The result, as judged from experience and observation, cannot be considered to be altogether satisfactory. That this indirect influence of schools has failed in many cases to form the character of the pupils and make them useful citizens has, as is well pointed out by the Inspector-General of Education, "become only too apparent of late in India. For various reasons the homes of the pupils have ceased to impart religious and moral instruction, and the influence of religious teachers and places of public worship has almost disappeared. Irreverence of all kinds and disrespect for authority have been on the increase. Modesty, self-restraint and good sense are largely at a discount, while

presumption, vanity and unrestrained aggressiveness appear to be increasing." Under these circumstances His Highness' Government are convinced that one of the readiest and most effective means of forming and strengthening the character of youth is to be found in imparting religious and moral instruction to them as a systematic part of the school curriculum.

2. There were misgivings at one time as to how, with such a diversity of sects even among the Hindus themselves, a satisfactory system of religious instruction could be devised. But the report of the Headmaster of the Tumkur High School, who was deputed to study the system obtaining in various schools in the Madras Presidency, shows that in practical working the imparting of religious and moral instruction has not been attended with any difficulty. In the schools under Hindu management, referred to in that report, not only do the different sects among the Hindus attend the classes, but even Muhammadan and Christian boys have no objection to do so; on the contrary, they often join the classes of their own accord.

3. The Government recognize that any scheme for the imparting of religious and moral instruction must at this stage be in the nature of an experiment, and that the results

may possibly not be all that could be desired. But they feel at the same time that in the interests of the rising generation, the State can no longer afford to postpone action in the matter. It appears to them that the proposals submitted by the Inspector-General, (Appendix O) are framed on correct lines and would if adopted constitute a move in the right direction. They are accordingly pleased to sanction these proposals, and to direct that effect be given to them from the 1st November 1908.

4. As recommended by the Inspector-General, the time to be given to religious and moral instruction will be limited to five periods a week, the first thirty minutes after roll call being devoted thereto. There will be a moral discourse on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and religious instruction on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The moral discourse will be common to pupils of all persuasions, and be based on a text taken from some religious, moral, historical, or literary book. In addition there will be specific religious teaching from books like the Sanatana Dharma Advanced Text-book, the Koran and approved commentaries and essays on the Muhammadan religion, and the Bible. The curriculum suggested by the Inspector-General and the Text-books recommended by him are approved for adoption in all Government institutions to which alone the present scheme will be

applied in the first instance, the question of extending the scheme to aided schools not under Government management being reserved for future consideration.

5. As Mysore is a Hindu State and the bulk of the population is Hindu, provision for imparting teaching in the Hindu religion will be made in all Government institutions (other than those intended purely for the education of particular classes of non-Hindus, as for instance, Hindustani Schools). The classes will be open for Hindus of all denominations but attendance will be optional in the case of other pupils. It will at the same time be laid down for the present that, when in any Government institution the number of Muhammadan or Christian pupils is not less than twenty, arrangements should be made as far as may be possible for imparting instruction to them in their respective religions. If however, any private persons or bodies interested in either of these religions wish to make special arrangements at their own cost for teaching their respective religions in Government institutions where the number of pupils of such religions is below twenty, every facility should be given for this being done.

6. In the case of Government schools intended purely for the education of particular classes of non-Hindus, provision will similarly

be made by the Education Department for imparting instruction to the pupils in the tenets of their religion.

7. The Government consider that no additional establishment should be necessary to give effect to the new scheme, as the existing staff of teachers may be utilized for the purpose as far as possible ; and as regards the cost of the text books required, this will be met from the ordinary Education Department grant.

8. The Inspector-General is requested to issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to give full effect to the orders of Government.

*G. O. No. 1—Edn. 422-07-3, dated, Camp Mysore,
28th September 1908.*

(G) Education of the defectives.

I. PASSING ORDERS FOR PLACING THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, MUTE AND THE BLIND AT MYSORE ON A SATISFACTORY BASIS.

The School for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind at Mysore is a unique institution in Southern India. It is maintained from Provincial and Municipal Funds and also from private subscriptions and donations, the latter being chiefly utilized in feeding the boys and providing scholarships, while the Government grant fully covers the cost of the teaching

staff and the boarding establishment. The Government have also given the school the free loan of the services of a teacher on Rs. 25 and also the use of a building free of rent. The Government wish to carry their assistance one step further, and to secure the position of the teachers and thereby maintain the efficiency of the school, by treating them as Government servants and giving them the benefit of the Mysore Service Regulations. The Inspector-General of Education is accordingly requested to make the necessary arrangements in the matter.

2. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit proposals for the construction of a new building in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and in the meantime for extending the present building as proposed by the School Committee.

G. O. No. 11,688-90—Eān. 133-06-4, dated 11th June, 1907

(H.) Education of Military Classes.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that the facilities which now exist for the education of children of persons engaged in Military Service and of the classes from which recruits to that service are usually drawn are not quite adequate and that it is necessary to provide some special inducements for higher education among them, so that there

may be a sufficient number of men, among the military classes, who would be fit, on the ground of educational qualifications, for appointment and promotion to the higher Commissioned ranks.

2. The children from the Imperial Service Lancers Lines and the Transport Corps Lines are now educated in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal. A few children from the adjacent village of Munireddipalyam also attend the school. The number of pupils in the higher classes is small owing presumably to the inability of the parents, who consist chiefly of the poor class of non-commissioned officers and men of the two regiments, to pay the prescribed fees and meet the charges on account of books, etc.

Government are of opinion that this school should be developed and utilised not only for training a large number of children from the military classes to complete their Lower Secondary education but also for imparting literary instruction to grown-up sowars and non-commissioned officers.

3. With a view to promote education among the military classes, Government as a first step, have decided to offer the following concessions to the children of persons employed in the Imperial Service and Transport Corps at Hebbal:—

(a) No fees will be charged in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal to the children of persons employed in the two corps and their dependents living with them.

(b) In deserving cases where pupils are compelled to discontinue their studies for want of books, the books will be supplied free. A lump sum grant of Rs. 50 will be provided for the purpose.

(c) Only half the fee will be collected from such of the pupils as wish to continue their studies in any of the Government High Schools and Colleges after finishing their course in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal. Should any pupil fail to secure promotion to the next higher class, this concession will be withdrawn from him unless the head of the institution recommends its continuance for stated reasons. In no case will the concession be allowed for more than two years, in the same class.

4. Arrangements will be made to give lessons in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal, to men from the Regiments for one hour in the afternoon from 2 to 3 P. M., and one hour in the evening from 6-30 to 7-30 P.M., when they have no work in the lines.

If not less than twenty non-commissioned officers offer themselves to undergo literary instruction, a separate class will be opened for them, the recruits having classes of their own.

5. The School has now eight classes and 9 masters, the last three classes being infant classes. The strength of the school at present is reported to be about 150 and the average attendance is 125. No immediate increase of staff seems therefore necessary for the further development of the school on the lines laid down above. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to make a beginning with the existing staff and, if it is found insufficient, to propose the employment of additional teachers as necessity arises. As an inducement to the teachers to take up additional work in teaching grown-up men they will be granted small allowances. To such of those as are not provided with quarters in the lines either a Government carriage will be placed at their disposal or suitable conveyance allowances will be granted to them. The expenditure involved in the grant of allowances may be met from the provision of Rs. 400 in the Military Budget under the head "Regimental English School Establishment."

6. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit further proposals in detail in regard to the above and the additional accommodation, if any, required to give effect to the proposals.

7. In order to supervise the school and see that the institution fulfils the objects referred to above and that instruction is given

properly and efficiently to all classes of pupils a Committee consisting of the following members is appointed :—

1. Mr. R. Puttannah.
2. „ C. Venkata Rao.
3. „ B. Dasappa (Circle Inspector).
4. The Commandant of the Imperial Service Lancers.
5. The Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

The members of the Committee should occasionally visit the institution and record their opinions in a book to be maintained for the purpose. They should also meet every quarter and submit their resolutions to the Inspector-General of Education. Selection for scholarships and free grant of books will be made by them.

8. After sufficient experience is gained of the working of the scheme sanctioned above, arrangements may be made to start schools on similar lines in Mysore for the use of the Local Service and Infantry Regiments and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, and in Bangalore and Shimoga for the 2nd and 3rd Battalions (Infantry regiments). Till then, concessions noted in paragraph 3 above will be extended to the children of the persons employed in these regiments, *viz* :—

(1) No fees will be charged in Government Schools for pupils studying as far as the Lower Secondary Standard ; and only half fees will be collected in Government institutions from pupils studying in classes above that standard.

(2) In deserving cases, books will be supplied free in primary classes.

(3) Seven scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each will also be awarded annually for the High School Course, one for each regiment, the scholarship being awarded on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination of that year to the boy who stands highest among the pupils of that regiment.

10. The extra cost involved in the following proposals is estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Loss of fees (calculated according to present receipts) ...	420
2. Supply of books to poor students (lump-sum grant) ...	50
3. Seven scholarships to High School students. (During the 1st. and 2nd years the amount to be given away in scholarships will be Rs. 420 and Rs. 840 respectively) ...	1260
4. Extra allowances to School Masters ...	600
	<hr/>
Total ...	2,330
	<hr/>

Rs.

Deduct provision which already exists for the regimental school in the Military Department.	400
---	-----	-----	-----

Net Cost	...	1,930
----------	-----	-------

During the current year necessary charges will be met by reappropriation in the Military Budget, due provision being made for the full amount required in the Military Budget for 1917-18.

G. O. No. 791-3 Edn. 140-15-1 dated 24th July 1916.

SECTION IX.

Equipment of Educational Institutions and Grant-in-aid.

I. The Mysore Educational Grant-in-aid Code (General Rules)

Vide Appendix P.

II. DISBURSEMENT OF BUILDING GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

As it has been found that owing to the large number of school buildings constructed with the aid of private contribution, the existing procedure entails undue delay in payment, Government are pleased to approve of the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to dispense with the certificate of the Public Works Department where the Government grant to a building does not exceed Rs. 1,000. The following clause will be added to Rule VII of the grant-in-aid code.

“ In the case of buildings, however, where the Government grant does not exceed Rs 1,000, the certificate of a Public Works Department Officer may be dispensed with and the amount may be disbursed wholly when the building is completed, or in instalments as the building approaches completion to the satisfaction of the Inspector-General of Education or of the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned as certified by the Amildar of the Taluk or the District Inspector of Education

respectively. This power has been granted for the present for a period of three years."

G. O. No. 2700-10 Edn. 27-15-5 dated 10th December 1917

III. AUTHORISING THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION TO SANCTION CERTAIN KINDS OF GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the interests of decentralisation and with a view to secure despatch of business, the Government are pleased to delegate to the Inspector-General of Education the following powers of sanction of grants-in-aid with effect from 1st July 1915.

<i>Nature of the grant.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
1. Grants for general instruction.	To sanction grants within the limits of the provisions in the budget and in accordance with the Grant-in-aid Code sanctioned in the Government Order read above, except in the case of Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools.
2. Grants for school buildings.	To sanction grants not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case in accordance with the Grants-in-aid Code.

*Nature of the grant.**Power.*

3. Grants for furniture, books and laboratory or other appliances

To sanction grants not exceeding Rs. 200 in each case in accordance with the Grant-in aid Code.

2. The Inspector-General of Education has requested that the power to sanction original school buildings not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in cost temporarily given to him for one year in the Government Order dated 16th September 1914 may be made permanent. This is also sanctioned.

3. All grants-in-aid for hostels and boarding houses, special institutions, public libraries, gymnasia and other institutions should be submitted to Government for sanction, and the recommendations will be disposed of on their merits.

4. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to show in the budget estimates of the Education Department for future years the amount required on account of payment of grants under each of the above heads. The transfer of amounts from the provision for one class of grant-in-aid to that for another or from the provision under other heads to that for grants-in-aid will require the sanction of Government.

G. O. No. 4943-55 Edn. 32-14-10 dated 21st May 1915.

IV. PROGRAMME FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS DURING
THE YEARS 1914-15 to 1918-19.

The programme of buildings classified according to the different years, is approved and printed as an appendix to this order (Appendix Q.)

The programme may be examined and revised once a year.

G. O. No. 4715-18 Edn. 72-14-6 dated 7th May 1915.

SECTION X.

Statistics and spreading of information.

(a) REVISING THE FORMS FOR THE COLLECTION OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The forms and their arrangements under 11 heads are approved*. These forms will be in supersession of those now in use. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to take needful steps to have all the statistics collected under the revised system with effect from the next official year. He should arrange with the Superintendent, Govt Press, for printing the required number of forms and issue necessary instructions to his subordinate officers for collecting information under the several heads.

2. A provision of Rs 200 will also be made each year for a period of three years for employing temporary clerks for the compilation of the statistics in the office of the Inspector-General of Education. The charge during the current year will be met by reappropriation of the sanctioned grants of the Education Committee for 1915-16.

3. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to maintain in the statistical section of his office comparative statistics of conditions in Mysore and British India and five or six selected advanced countries outside India.

G. O. No. 6060-4 A & I, 194-14 dated 10th April 1916.

(b) ENCOURAGEMENT TO AUTHORS.

1

Government are pleased to direct that the provision for "Encouragement to Authors" should be applied, as a rule, for the patronage of educational works only and that such patronage shall be accorded with the sanction of Government on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Education.

2. Government also consider that purely literary publications not requiring State aid on educational grounds should depend entirely on the public for patronage and that no portion of the small amount that can be provided in the educational budget for encouragement to authors should be allotted to such literary productions.

G. O. No. 3643-4—Edn. 274-07-6 dated the 17th October 1908.

2

The Inspector-General is informed that Government are inclined to leave matters as they are under the Government Order of the 17th October 1908, referred to, and that the action of Government in dealing with applications for patronage will be regulated by the responsible advice of the Head of the Education Department whether or not the powers of final sanction rest with him.

G. O. No. 11663—Edn. 363-08-2 dated the 21st May 1909.

RULES REGARDING THE GRANT OF
PATRONAGE IN REGARD TO BOOKS OR OTHER
PUBLICATIONS.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to lay down the following rules for the grant of patronage in regard to books or other publications for which applications may be received from time to time:—

1. All persons who wish to obtain concessions under these rules should apply in the first instance to the Secretary to Government in the Departments of Education and Agriculture or the Inspector-General of Education with a copy of the publication for which patronage is asked for.

2. The patronage shall extend to publications which are either original or translations from originals or translations of translations themselves of standard works or works of rare merit.

3. Only publications which are useful to educational institutions shall be granted help from the provision "Encouragement to Authors" made in the Educational Budget.

4. Sanskrit publications which are declared to be not useful for educational institutions but may be regarded as worthy of patronage on account of their rarity, originality or being works of research, should be granted help from the funds of the Oriental Library.

5. The publication shall as soon as possible after its receipt be referred to the Text Book Committee of the Educational Department where it shall be considered

by the whole Committee or a Sub-Committee thereof as the nature of the subject matter may demand.

6. The Committee or Sub-Committee shall thereafter consider the merits of the publication and forward their report to the Inspector-General as to whether it is one deserving of any encouragement and if so by what department. The Committee may in necessary cases obtain the opinion of any others competent when the subject matter is of a technical or special character.

7. When the application is made to the Inspector-General of Education in the first instance, he shall forward it to the Committee for necessary opinion, and shall after obtaining their opinion thereon, forward the same to Government with his own opinion and information as to the extent to which the patronage may be extended when the work is found useful for educational institutions.

8. Works which in the opinion of the Committee do not fall under any of the previous categories referred to in Rules 3 and 4 above but may be regarded as useful from a general or administrative point of view, should be encouraged by grants from the provision made in the budget for purchase of books under General Administration when patronage is considered necessary.

9. Such cases shall be dealt with in the Administrative branch concerned of the Secretariat, which will when necessary arrange to consult the Department concerned to have suitable orders passed thereon.

G. O. No. 3158—Edn: 28-14-221, dated 2nd

November 1916.

(c) READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.

I. SANCTIONING THE OPENING OF TWO
PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITIES OF
BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

READ—

Letter No. 1346—E. C., dated the 18th April 1914, from the Secretary, Economic Conference, forwarding a copy of the resolution passed by the Education Committee at its meeting held on the 24th February 1914, on the subject of establishing Public Libraries in Bangalore and Mysore.

No. 1346, dated Bangalore, 18th April 1914, from C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Secy. to the Mysore Economic Conference, Bangalore, to C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A. Secy, to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja for Education and Agriculture.

I have the honour to forward herewith for orders of Government copy of letter No. 1158, dated 23rd March 1914, with enclosures from the Secretary, Education Committee, forwarding a copy of resolution passed by the Committee at its meeting held on the 24th January 1914, on the subject of establishing Public Libraries in Bangalore and Mysore.

Letter No. 1158, dated 23rd March 1914, from the Secretary, Education Committee, to the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.

In forwarding herewith a copy of resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee held on the 24th January 1914 on the subject of establishing Public Libraries and Free Reading Rooms, I am directed to request that the question of establishing Public

Libraries in Mysore and Bangalore on the lines indicated in the recommendations of the Committee noted in the resolution referred to may be submitted for the orders of Government.

Copy of resolution passed at the 18th meeting of the Education Committee, Mysore Economic Conference, held at Ringwood, High Ground, Bangalore, at 1 P.M. on Saturday the 24th January 1914.

The question of establishing Public Libraries and Free Reading Rooms was first taken up. The reports submitted by the Sub-Committees formed in this connection copies of which had been circulated to the members in advance were read and it was resolved that the following recommendations be made to Government:--

- (a) That a Library building should be constructed eventually in both Mysore and Bangalore on a suitable plan; but pending such construction, the Library for Mysore may be located for the time being in the new Chamarajendra Technical Institute and that for Bangalore may be located in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall as recommended by the Sub-Committee Bangalore.
- (b) That the Libraries should be started with books, etc., purchased newly from Government funds and that books, donations, etc., received from other sources be added to them.
- (c) That the Library should have a lending department and a reading room; and that there should be a fair proportion of English and Vernacular books therein.

(d) That the reading room should be free and that books be lent to those who pay annual subscriptions and conform to rules laid down for each Library.

(e) That a grant of Rs. 25,000 should be made for books and furniture for each place; of Rs. 1,500 a year for journals and papers, and of Rs. 600 for binding and other contingencies every year for each place.

(f) That the following establishment be sanctioned for each place :—

	Rs.
1 Librarian ...	75 to 125
1 Clerk and Assistant Librarian ...	50
1 Clerk ...	30
2 Attenders ...	20
2 Peons ...	14
1 Sweeper ...	6

(g) That a Committee consisting of about 15 members be appointed for each place for the framing of rules, the selection of books and general management of the Library, etc., and that the lists of gentlemen named by the Sub-Committees be sent up to Government.

Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Education Committee referred to in the preamble and are pleased to sanction the opening of two Public Libraries, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, as particularised below :—

(1) The Bangalore Public Library may be located in the Sir Sheshadri Memorial Hall.

Arrangements should also be made to open Branch Libraries in convenient centres in the City. Endeavours should be made to see if any public spirited citizens will come forward to provide suitable buildings for such Libraries.

(2) The Library for Mysore may, as proposed, be opened in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, a hall and a room being provided for it with a separate public entrance.

(3) As far as possible, all books which are now collected and kept in Government and other libraries which may be amalgamated with the Public Libraries now proposed to be located in Bangalore and Mysore should be transferred to the new Public Libraries.

(4) The books of the Educational Library in Bangalore, except school books which may be kept as a section of the Educational Museum, may all be transferred to the Public Library in Bangalore and similarly all the books of the Oriental Library in Mysore, except those dealing purely with oriental subjects and Sanskrit studies may be transferred to the Library in Mysore.

(5) Books from other Libraries may be transferred under arrangements to be arrived at between the Library Committees and the Departments of Government or other authorities concerned.

(6) A sum of Rs. 20,000 will be provided for initial expenditure for the purchase of books and furniture for the Public Library at Bangalore and Rs. 15,000 for the Library at Mysore. An annual grant of Rs. 1,500 a year will also be sanctioned for the purchase of books, journals and papers and Rs. 600 for binding and other contingent expenses for each Library for a period of five years.

(7) The Public Library in Bangalore will be in the charge of the Secretary to the Education Committee of the Economic Conference, and that in Mysore in the charge of Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri. For the Library at Bangalore, one Librarian on Rs. 50 and two clerks on Rs. 30 and 15 respectively with two attenders on Rs. 10 each and two peons on Rs. 7 and 6 will be provided. In Mysore, it is sufficient to entertain one Librarian on Rs. 35 and a clerk on Rs. 25 with two attenders and two peons as at Bangalore. The appointments will be on probation and temporary, being sanctioned only for one year in the first instance.

(8) Each Library will be managed by a Committee of 15 members and a Sub-Committee of 5. The Officer in charge of the Library will be Secretary to the Committee.

2. Government are of opinion that a part of the initial and recurring expenditure should be borne by the Municipalities concerned.

The Bangalore and Mysore Municipalities should be consulted as to what part of the initial expenditure and the cost of annual maintenance they are prepared to contribute. Government hope that they would provide at least one fourth of the cost for a beginning.

3. Government also consider that it is not desirable to treat these Libraries as entirely free and the aim should be to make them gradually self-supporting. The main building and the bulk of the Library should be open either to permanent subscribers or to visitors who pay a small fee. The proceeds of the fee should be made to increase gradually so that after some time the contribution from Government funds may be substantially reduced. Arrangements should be made to collect subscriptions and the further development of the Library should depend upon public donations, supplemented by a Government grant.

4. A separate reading room should be provided for the use of the general public containing a collection of essential and useful books and bulletins in English and Kannada and supplied with about half a dozen newspapers and journals, to which people may be admitted free.

5. Suitable rules should be framed for the use of the Library by subscribers and others, and submitted for sanction.

6 It will be the duty of the Education Committee to work out all further details in communication with officers concerned and bring the Libraries into existence within three months from the date of this order. The Education Committee will have power to appoint the Library Committees for each place, to examine and sanction the rules drawn up and to decide questions of a general nature that may arise for decision. For purposes of administrative control, appointment of staff, etc., the Libraries will be placed under the Chairman of the Education Committee.

7. The question of starting similar free Libraries at the expense of Municipalities and the public, in two or more representative localities in each City, may be developed during the year with the aid of the Municipalities concerned.

Statement showing the cost involved in the establishment of two Public Libraries in the State.

Nature of charge	For the Bangalore Library		For the Mysore Library		Remarks
	Rate per mensem	Cost per annum	Rate per mensem	Cost per annum	
	Rs.	NON-RECURRING Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For purchase of books and furniture ...	...	20,000	...	15,000	For meeting initial expenditure. Sanctioned for five years for the present.
For purchase of books ...	...	1,500	...	1,500	
For binding and other contingent expenditure ...	...	600	...	600	Sanctioned for one year in the first instance.
For Temporary Librarian ...	50	600	35	420	
Clerks ...	30	360	25	300	
Attenders (2) ...	15	180	10	240	
Peons 1 on 7 and 1 on 6 ...	13	156	13	156	
Total recurring charges ..		3,636	...	3,216	
Total cost for the current year ...		23,636	...	18,216	

G. O. 775-825 Edn. 305-10-22 dated 20th July 1914.

II. RULES FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES AT BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

1. The Library will be open daily except that there will be a half holiday on Thursday or some other day afternoon (as may be decided by the Committee) and may be closed by the Committee on any other day specially notified.

2. It shall be open from 8 A. M., to 8 P. M.

3. Persons desirous of using the library shall enter their names and addresses legibly in a book which is kept for the purpose

4. Readers shall not write upon, damage or make any mark upon any book, manuscript or map belonging to the library.

5. Silence must be strictly observed in the library.

6. No reader will be allowed to take any book or other property out of the library.

7. Application for books shall be made on tickets to be supplied by the librarian. No reader shall himself remove a book, manuscript or map from a shelf.

8. Readers before leaving the library must return any books, manuscript or maps which they have received and must see that the tickets are duly cancelled.

9. Readers shall be responsible for any damage or injury done to the books issued to them, or other property belonging to the library, and shall be required to replace such books or other property damaged or injured, or pay the value thereof. If one book of a set not sold in separate volumes is injured, the whole set shall be replaced or paid for.

10. Cases of incivility, of undue delay in supply of books, or other failure in the service may be recorded in a book kept in the library for the purpose.

11. Readers desirous of proposing books for addition to the library shall do so by writing the same in the proposal book which will be kept in the library for the purpose.

12. All persons using the library will be bound to observe these rules and any other rules notified in the library to ensure silence and decorum and general convenience, and any infringement thereof will render the person liable to exclusion.

Lending Library.

1. Books will be lent only to subscribers.

2. The subscribers shall be of two classes A and B ; those of class A paying a monthly subscription of Rs. 2 with an entrance fee of Rs. 2 ; those of class B paying a monthly subscription of Re. 1. with an entrance fee of Re. 1.

3. When books have to be sent to non-resident subscribers, the cost of transit will be borne by such subscribers.

4. The monthly subscription shall be paid in advance before the 10th of every month.

Subscribers who make default will be liable to have their privileges suspended and no books will be issued to them.

5. The privileges of the two classes of subscribers shall be as follows :—

(1) 'A' class subscribers shall be entitled to take out at a time four volumes from the library.

(2) 'B' class subscribers will be entitled to take out at a time two volumes from the library.

6. No book shall be kept longer than the period allowed for reading it.

7. Rules 8 and 9 of the free Library shall *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Lending Library also.

III. SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF RURAL LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

The scheme proposes to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be given as grants-in-aid to deserving institutions, the applications for grants being disposed of by the Education Committee with the restriction that in each case the maximum contribution towards the initial equipment of the institution does not exceed Rs. 100 and the maximum annual grant does not exceed one-fourth of the recurring charges subject to a limit of Rs. 15.

2. The recommendation is sanctioned, the charge being met by reappropriation of the grant for the improvement of villages. The scheme will be worked by the Education Committee for a period of one year.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Secretary, Economic Conference, are requested to stimulate local private effort in the direction of opening and maintaining well organised libraries and reading rooms in all important rural centres.

The rules as now framed in Kannada are approved.

The Secretary, Economic Conference, is requested to submit a set of the rules translated into English for record in this office.

G. O. No. 3059 69 Edn. 54-14-47 dated 4th January 1917.

IV. GRANT-IN-AID FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGE READING ROOMS.

Government do not consider it desirable that grants should be sanctioned from the village improvement allotment for the construction of buildings for reading rooms as a general rule in every case. In special cases, however, where the need for a building is great, grants may be sanctioned under the following conditions:—

1. The Village Improvement Committee should undertake to maintain the building in proper repair at their own cost.

2. The Government grant will be limited to one-third of the total cost of the building, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in any single case.

*G. O. No. 8040-51 L R 15-15 107 dated the
17th Feb. 1916.*

RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL LIBRARIES

(1) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee of five principal residents of the village. One of the members shall act as Librarian and Secretary to the Library Committee.

(2) The Librarian shall receive all moneys paid on account of the Library and maintain a proper account of all receipts and expenditure. He shall also maintain in proper form an Accession register, an Issue book, 'To' and 'From' registers, etc. (Printed registers are desirable.)

(3) The Library may be located in the school house if no other suitable building is available in the village.

(4) The initial expenses connected with the purchase of books, furniture, etc., shall be met by a contribution from the people and a grant from Government not exceeding the amount contributed by the people, the maximum grant being limited to Rs. 100. One-fourth of the annual expenditure not exceeding Rs. 15 will also be given where necessary.

When a reading room is attached to the Library, the entire cost of its maintenance shall be met from subscriptions.

(5) Every literate resident of the village shall have access to the Library.

(6) Books may be lent for home reading to those who register their names offering a deposit of Re. 1 which may be returned when they cease to borrow books.

All Conference bulletins in the vernacular may be supplied free of cost.

SECTION XI.

Help to Students—Scholarships, Endowments, Hostels etc.

(a) Foreign Scholarships.

I. GENERAL SCHEME FOR THE GRANT OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.

For some time past the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have had under their consideration the question of improving the Scheme under which scholarships tenable in foreign countries are being granted so as to meet the requirements of the present time and of the immediate future. The existing rules for the Damodar Das Scientific Research and Technical Education Scholarships framed in 1906 provide for the grant of only two such scholarships every year from the Damodar Das Fund. There are no rules regulating the grant of foreign scholarships from State Funds though several such scholarships have been granted on the merits of individual applications received from time to time.

2. Taking a retrospect of what has been done till now to afford foreign training to the young men of Mysore, it is seen that, from 1891 up to the present, 24 persons have been given State scholarships and since the inception of the Damodar Das Scholarship Scheme in 1904, 18 scholars have been trained.

Analysing the figures it is found that 15 scholars proceeded to Europe and America for advanced study in Medical and Sanitary Science, 6 in Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, 4 in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Architecture, 7 in Forestry and Agriculture, 2 to study the art of Printing, and the rest other subjects.

Of the scholars, 20 are now in the service of the State, 10 are still in Europe, 4 died and full particulars of 4 are not known. One is serving outside Mysore and 3 are not in service.

3. In the opinion of Government, the object of the scheme of foreign training in the present condition of the State should be to promote advanced scientific study, technical training and a spirit of research among the people, to train in European countries a number of young men who will follow industrial and commercial occupations which will conduce to the development of the country and also to secure for the service of the State in its several departments, young men trained in western Universities and Colleges, imbued with the progressive spirit of the West and equipped with a first-hand knowledge of modern methods. To attain these objects it is necessary to increase the number of foreign scholarships; to enlarge the range of subjects for training so as to comprise industrial and commercial subjects more largely; to improve the method of selecting candidates in order to ensure the securing of the best talent in a given time; and to make a suitable provision for facilitating deputation to countries where English is not the spoken language.

4. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have therefore decided to institute a certain number of State and Loan Scholarships and have also slightly revised the Damodar Das Scholarship Rules.

The detailed rules are printed as an annexure to this order. (Annexure A.)

5. The cost on account of the scholarships will amount to Rs. 1,12,000 per annum as per details given in Annexure B attached to these proceedings. The cost

of the Damodar Das Scholarships, *viz.*, Rs. 18,000 per annum will be wholly met from the annual interest realised from the Damodar Das Charity Fund invested in the Government of India Securities.

The Loan Scholarships will cost Rs. 51,300 every year, which will be advanced by Government and will be finally recovered from the scholars.

The State Scholarships will involve an expenditure of Rs. 42,600 per annum, provision for which will be made in the State Budget.

*G. O. No. 763-813 Edn. 400-13-1 dated the
22nd October 1914.*

ANNEXURE A.

Foreign Scholarship Rules.

I. With the object of promoting higher scientific study and research and technical education among the people of the State, in order to train in European countries young men who are desirous of following industrial and commercial occupations which will conduce to the development of the country and with a view to educating in European Universities and Colleges young men for recruitment to the service of the State in the Revenue, Educational, Forest, Medical, Engineering, Geological and other departments, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have been pleased to institute the following scholarships.

II. The scholarships will be known as the Mysore Government Foreign Scholarships and will be granted from the following sources :—

1. Two known as Damodar Das Scholarships from four-fifths of the annual proceeds of the Damodar Das Charities' fund.

2. *Four* known as Mysore Government Scholarships from the general revenues of the State ;
3. *Five* known as Mysore Government Loan Scholarships from loans granted from the general revenues of the State.

III. Eight of the scholarships will be given for study in the countries of Europe and America. The other three will be given for study in Europe and America or in Japan and other eastern countries ; in the latter case two scholarships will be awarded in lieu of every one scholarship tenable in Europe and America.

Of the eight scholarships tenable in Europe and America, 4 will be given for post-graduate scientific study and research and 4 will be given for technical, industrial or commercial training of a practical nature.

The other three scholarships tenable in Europe and America or in lieu thereof, 6 scholarships tenable in eastern countries will ordinarily be given for practical training in technical, industrial and commercial subjects, but may, in special cases, be given for post-graduate study and research.

IV. The scholarships will ordinarily be tenable for two years, but Government will be prepared to extend the term by one year in the case of half the number of scholarships, where such extension is necessary.

V. Candidates for the scholarships must not ordinarily be over 25 years of age. It will, however, be open to Government to relax the age limit in special cases, such as in the case of candidates who have specially distinguished themselves in their University career and who show very marked aptitude for the higher branches of scientific and technical study, and in the case of

candidates who have been engaged in industries or commerce and who desire to pursue industrial or commercial training in foreign countries.

VI. The scholarships will be open to all natives of Mysore by birth or domicile. When well qualified candidates who are natives of Mysore are not available, the Scholarships will be open to others who have graduated from a Mysore college. The scholarships for post-graduate scientific study and research shall be awarded only to candidates who have taken with credit a degree in Arts, Medicine or Engineering in an Indian or other recognised University. The subject of advanced study proposed should have an intimate connection with the course of study the candidate has already pursued.

In the case of scholarships for technical, industrial or commercial training, applicants need not necessarily be graduates of a University, but a candidate will be expected to have received sufficient general education to enable him to pursue his studies with advantage. Such candidates should have had practical experience of the industries, etc., which they desire to study, or in the absence of such previous experience should be prepared to undergo such preliminary practical training as Government may prescribe.

VII. Each candidate must forward with his application :—

1. A satisfactory certificate of birth or domicile;]
2. A declaration that he has the consent of the head of his family to proceed to Europe or elsewhere for the purpose of the scholarship ;
3. Certificates of good character from two persons (not relatives of the candidate) of respectability and good position in addition to

one from the Head of the College where he was educated for the degree in Arts, Medicine or Engineering ;

4. A certificate of physical fitness to undergo the course of study, research or training which he will have to follow, signed by the Senior Surgeon of the Government of Mysore or a Medical Officer not below the rank of a District Surgeon ;
5. A statement of the course of study or research which he desires to pursue, with testimonials as to his educational and other qualifications for such course.

VIII. (a) Applications for scholarships shall be made to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore between the 1st June and the 31st July of each year. The selection of candidates will ordinarily be made by Government on the report of a Committee appointed to report on the merits of the candidate.

(b) The candidates shall be required by the Committee to give evidence of their fitness for practical work in any manner that the Committee may think desirable and to undergo any test which the Committee shall prescribe under the general or special orders of Government. In special cases the candidate may be required to undergo a period of probation and preliminary training in India. During such period he shall receive such subsistence and tuition allowances as Government may prescribe.

(c) Candidates for scholarships in Europe and America shall be expected to acquire a working knowledge of German or French and scholars going to the far East a knowledge of Japanese, during the period of probation, if facilities for such study can be secured.

IX. The scholarships for study in Europe and America will be of the value of £200 per annum and those for study in the East of the value of Rs. 1,500 or £100 per annum.

The scholarship will be paid in advance quarterly or in such other instalments as may be considered necessary by the Inspector-General of Education. The scholarship will be held to cover all college and examination fees, cost of books, instruments and boarding charges.

An advance not exceeding £25 in the case of scholars proceeding to Europe and America and not exceeding £15 in the case of scholars proceeding to the East, will be given for expenses of outfit when the scholar leaves Bangalore, and this will be recovered out of the scholarship in easy instalments spread over the whole term of the scholarship.

Besides the scholarship, each scholar will be given traveling allowance, *i.e.*, 2nd class rail and steamer fares from Bangalore to the capital or other town of the country selected for his training and a similar allowance for his journey back to Bangalore on the completion of his course of study or research.

Where any preliminary other payment is required for securing admission to a factory or other place for practical training in industries or crafts, such charges will be paid if considered reasonable and provided that the previous approval of Government has been taken in each case. In the case of loan scholarships the amount will be treated as an advance and will be recovered in the same way as the scholarship.

X. The subjects which the scholar shall study will be one or more of the following :—

1. Physical Science.
2. Natural Science.
3. Application of Science to Agriculture, Arts, Industries and Manufactures.
4. Research work in applied Science.
5. Medicine, Public Health and Bacteriology.
6. Engineering—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical.
7. Metallurgy, including Electro-metallurgy.
8. Public Administration, Economics, Statistics, Banking, Commerce, Accountancy, Business Administration and Organisation, etc
9. Arts, Industries, and processes of manufacture including Textile Industries, Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing, Leather Industries.

Provided that Government may, in special cases, grant scholarships for the encouragement of higher study in Sciences and Arts other than those specified above.

XI. Each candidate selected, shall, unless otherwise directed by Government, proceed, within such period as may be fixed by them, to the country selected for his training, join the institution selected or approved by Government for the purpose and there continue his study or research with all due diligence.

The Inspector-General of Education will, in consultation with the Comptroller, arrange for the payment to the scholar from time to time of the scholarship and of any other sums that may become payable.

XII. The continuance of the scholarship to the holder will be strictly dependent on good conduct and will be conditional on satisfactory progress being made in his study or research.

The scholars will be subject to the supervision of the Educational Adviser for Indian students in England or other person who may be approved by Government in each case.

XIII. The scholarship will be forfeited if the holder thereof not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Government may consider sufficient, fail to complete the course of study or research prescribed or is unfavourably reported on by the Head of the Institution or the supervising authority referred to in Rule XII. In such cases the scholar shall be liable to refund the whole or part of the money paid to him as may be decided by Government.

XIV. A scholar shall, before leaving Bangalore, enter into a bond with the Mysore Government stipulating that he accepts the scholarship on the conditions specified in these rules; that he will prosecute the study or research with all due diligence and that on the completion of such study or research course, he will return to Mysore and will, if called upon to do so, serve the Mysore Government for a period of not less than five years on a reasonable salary to be fixed at the sole discretion of Government, provided that Government may waive such a claim and also that if it shall not offer him employment within six months after his return to Bangalore, it shall be bound to waive it and allow him to get employment elsewhere.

If he fails to fulfil any of these conditions, he shall refund to Government the total amount received by him as scholarship, passage money, etc., with such interest as may be demanded not exceeding five per cent per annum on the amounts paid to him from time to time.

XV. In the case of loan scholarships, the scholar shall, in addition to the above stipulations, before leaving Bangalore, enter into a bond with the Government giving satisfactory security for the repayment of the advances payable to him but without interest.

The loan shall become repayable without interest ordinarily in 5 and in any case not more than 10 yearly instalments after the completion of the training for which the loan was made, the further particulars of repayment being fixed by Government in each case according to circumstances.

ANNEXURE B

Calculations of Cost, etc.

EUROPE AND AMERICA		JAPAN, ETC.	
	Scientific	Industrial	
Damodar Das ...	1	1	
Government ...	1	1	4
Loan ...	2	2	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
4 for 2 years		4 for 3 years	3 for 2 years
			3 for 3 years

Damodar Das Scholarships.

Cost

1st year

2 Scholars of 'A' Batch at ...	£200 = 400	} = £ 500
2 Passages at ...	£ 50 = 100	

2nd year

2 Scholars of 'A' Batch at ...	£200 = 400	} = £950
2 Scholars of 'B' Batch at ...	£200 = 400	
Passage back for 1 scholar of 'A' Batch at ...	£ 50 = 50	
Passage for 2 scholars of 'B' Batch at ...	£ 50 = 100	

3rd year

1 Scholar of 'A' Batch	at ...	£200	=	200	}	= £1,200
2 Scholars of 'B' do	at ...	£200	=	400		
2 Scholars of 'C' do	at ..	£200	=	400		
Passage back for 1 scholar of 'A' Batch	at ...	£ 50	=	50	}	
Passage back for 1 scholar of 'B' Batch	at ...	£ 50	=	50		
Passage back for 2 scholars of 'C' Batch	at ...	£ 50	=	100		

4th year and onwards same as 3rd year.

Loan Scholarships.

A.	4	Europe and America	... at	£200
B.	2	Japan, etc.	... at	£100

A. as per details under Damodar Das Scholarships.

1st year	... £1,000
2nd year	... £1,900
3rd year and after.	£2,400

B. as per details under Government Scholarships.

1st year	... £260
2nd year	. £490
3rd year	.. £620

Government.

Two scholars to Europe and America.

As per Damodar Das Scholarship calculations.

1st year	£500
2nd year	£950

3rd year and onwards £1,200

Four scholars to Japan, etc., at £100 a year

1st year	4 at £100	... = 400	}	= £520
	4 passages at £30	= 120		

2nd year scholarship.

	4 at £100	... = 400	}	= £980
	4 'B' set at £100	= 400		
Passage	2 A at £30	... = 60		
	4 B at £30	... = 120		

3rd year and after scholarships.

2 'A' at £ 100	...	= 200	} £ 1240.
4 'B' at £ 100	...	= 400	
4 'C' at £ 100	...	= 400	
Passage 2 'A' at £ 30	...	...
„ 2 'B' at £ 30	...	= 240	}
„ 4 'C' at £ 30	...	...

Total Cost from 3rd Year.

Damodar Das	...	£1,200
Government	} ..	{ £1,200
		{ £1,240
Loan	} ...	{ £2,400
		{ £ 620

£6,660 or Rs. 99,900

Factory premia for 4 students at

£ 200 a year = £800 Rs. 12,000

Rs. 1,11,900

in round figures

Rs. 1,12,000

Out of this the Damodar Das scholarships costing £1,200 a year will be met from the Damodar Das Charities Fund. The loan scholarships costing £3,020 a year plus £400 (factory premium) will be only an advance and will be recoverable from the scholars.

The net expenditure to Government will be £2,440 plus £400 factory premia or £2,840 or Rs. 42,600 per annum.

II. RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT DAMODAR DAS KHADAYATA SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction the following

revised rules for the grant of scholarships to Khadayata students for general and technical education : -

I. These scholarships shall be known as the “Mysore Government Damodar Das Khadayata scholarships” and shall be for the encouragement of general and technical education among the people of the Khadayata caste, to which the late Damodar Das belonged. They shall be paid from the proceeds of one-fifth of the Damodar Das Charities Fund, such one-fifth being treated as a separate subordinate fund for this purpose, and separate accounts being kept therefor.

II. They shall be awarded annually as follows with the exception of that mentioned in (e).

(a) Four scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem, and tenable for one year to Khadayata students who have Matriculated and who continue to study satisfactorily for the course appointed by the Bombay University for the first two terms at the Guzerat College, Ahmedabad, or any other College that may be approved by the Government of Mysore.

(b) Three scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, and

tenable for one year to Khadayata students who produce certificates from the Principal of an Arts College that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms and who continue to study satisfactorily for the Intermediate Examination, for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of the Bombay University at the Guzerat College, Ahmedabad or at any other College that may be approved by the Government of Mysore.

- (c) Two scholarships each of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for two years, to Khadayata students who have passed the Intermediate Examination, and continue to study satisfactorily for the B.A., or B. SC., Degree Examination of the Bombay University at the Guzerat College, Ahmedabad or at any other College that may be approved by the Government of Mysore.
- (d) One scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem tenable for one year to a Khadayata student, who produces a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College, that he has satisfactorily

carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms, and continues to study satisfactorily for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce of the Bombay University at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay or any other College that may be approved by the Government of Mysore.

- (e) One scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem and tenable for two years but awardable every alternate year to a Khadayata student, who having passed the Intermediate Examination continues to study satisfactorily for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the Bombay University at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, or any other College that may be approved by the Government of Mysore.
- (f) One scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for three years to a Khadayata student of Engineering or Agriculture, reading for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering or Bachelor of Agriculture, and alternately a scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem, tenable for five years

to a Khadayata student of Medicine, at any College approved by the Government of Mysore, provided that failure to pass any University Examination at first trial, shall entail a forfeiture of scholarship.

Note.—1. Every one of the above scholarships will be liable to forfeiture, in case the student concerned is found to be of bad moral conduct or otherwise unfit to hold the same.

2. A female candidate competing for a scholarship shall always be entitled to preference over any male candidate for the same, irrespective of her rank or order of merit in the examination last passed.

III. To help the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the selection of students for such scholarships, a Committee shall be formed consisting of selected gentlemen of the Khadayata community to be appointed by Government from time to time.

All applications should ordinarily be submitted to the Committee through the Principal of the Institution attended by the applicants. After enquiry into the circumstances of each case, the Committee will submit recommendations for giving the scholarships as early as possible after the commencement of the College courses in the subject which the candidate is studying to the Inspector-General

of Education in Mysore, who will submit them with his opinion to Government for final sanction.

IV. When the number of candidates who in the opinion of the Khadayata Committee are equally in need of educational assistance, exceeds the number of scholarships available, the relative merits of the candidates may be adjudged by the results of the University Examinations previously passed.

Failure to pass any University Examination or to obtain the Principal's certificate as referred to in Rule II (b) and (d) debars the holder of a scholarship for that examination from competing with fresh candidates for the same scholarship.

V. A scholarship forfeited or rendered vacant shall be awarded to some other needy Khadayata candidate studying for the same course. If no such candidate is available it shall be awarded to any other Khadayata candidate studying for any of the course comprised under this scheme, who in the opinion of the Committee aforesaid, is eligible for the same and is in need of educational assistance.

VI. In the event of there being any scholarship or other sums not utilized under the above rules, the amount unappropriated shall be distributed, in such manner as may be

approved by Government, by general or special orders in this behalf, among objects calculated to promote the general or technical education of the Khadayata community.

VII. The Mysore Government grant for the scholarships (a) to (f) referred to in para II, will be paid every three months to the Principals of the Colleges attended by the several students, on receipt of satisfactory reports of conduct and progress forwarded by the Principals.

VIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules, the Committee may nominate to any of the said scholarships, students of the said community prosecuting studies in Colleges affiliated to other Indian Universities than that of Bombay.

IX. The foregoing rules are subject to revision, whenever the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore deem such revision necessary.

G. O. No. 26567 Edn. 51-15-4 dated the 8th December 1915.

III. PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF BOND TO BE EXECUTED BY THE SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

With reference to Rule XIV of the rules for the award of the scholarships appended to the above order, the Government are pleased to prescribe the forms appended to this order for

the bonds to be executed by the scholarship-holders and by sureties in the case of Loan Scholarships, Covenant A for Damodar Dass and State Scholarships, Covenant B for Loan Scholarships, and Covenant C for sureties.

G.O. No. 5066-67 Edn. 2-14-162, dated the 25th May 1915.

COVENANT A.

(Foreign Scholarships.)

An agreement made the.....day of.....1915, between A B..... hereinafter called the Damodar Dass Government Scholarship-holder of the one part, and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, hereinafter called the Government of the other part.

Witnesseth.

That in consideration of the Government granting a (kind of scholarship) of £200 per annum, for a term of (the period of scholarship) to the Damodar Dass Government scholarship-holder under the rules contained in the annexure to the Government Proceedings (No. 763-813—Edn. 400-13-1, dated 22nd October 1914) regarding the scheme for the grant of foreign scholarships, he, the said scholarship-holder, covenants with the Government.

(1) That he shall accept and be bound by all the conditions specified in the rules contained in the annexure to the said Government Proceedings.

(2) That he shall prosecute his study or research in such institution as may be selected for him for the said purpose with all due diligence.

(3) That on the completion of such study or research course he shall return to the Mysore State, and if and when called upon to do so, serve the Government for a period of not less than five years on such salary as Government may in their sole discretion fix, provided that if within six months after his return to Bangalore Government do not find employment for him they shall be deemed to have waived their right to claim his services as aforesaid and the scholarship-holder shall, thereafter, be at liberty to seek employment elsewhere.

(4) That in case he fails to fulfil any of the conditions herein set forth or specified in the aforesaid rules he shall refund to Government the amount received by him as scholarship, passage money or for any other purpose connected with his course of study or research with such interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum as Government may at their option fix and demand.

In witness whereof we have this day set our hand and seal.

In the presence of—

1 _____

2 _____

COVENANT B.

(Loan Scholarship.)

An agreement made the _____ day of _____ 1915,
between A B _____ hereinafter called the loan scholarship-holder of the one part and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereinafter called the Government of the other part.

Witnesseth.

That in consideration of the Government granting by way of loan a (kind of scholarship —————)

per annum for a term of (the period of scholarship———
———)to the loan scholarship-holder under the rules contained in the annexure to Government Proceedings (No. 763-813—Edn. 400-13-1, dated 22nd October 1914) regarding the scheme for the grant of loan scholarship, he, the said scholarship-holder, covenants with the Government.

1. That he shall accept and be bound by all the conditions specified in the rules contained in the annexure to the said Government Proceedings.

2. That he shall prosecute his study or research in such institution as may be selected for him for the said purpose with all due diligence.

3. That on the completion of such study or research course, he shall return to the Mysore State, and if and when called upon to do so, serve the Government for a period of five years on such salary as may be agreed upon in each case provided that if within six months after his return to Bangalore Government do not find employment for him they shall be deemed to have waived their right to claim his services as aforesaid and the scholarship-holder shall, thereafter, be at liberty to seek employment elsewhere.

4. That in case he fails to fulfil any of the conditions herein set forth or specified in the aforesaid rules he shall refund to Government the amount received by him as scholarship, passage money or for any other purpose connected with the course of study or research with such interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum as Government may at their option fix and demand.

5. That the aggregate amount of loan (Pounds or Rupees for the whole period in figures and words) advanced to the said scholarship-holder shall be repayable by him to the Government after the completion

of his training for which the loan was made, (the other details must be filled in according to the circumstances of each case).

In witness whereof we have this day set our hand and seal

In the presence of—

1—

2—

Know all men by these presents that I———
(the Loan Scholarship-holder), am held and firmly bound unto the Dewan of Mysore in the sum of (Rupees or Pounds for the whole period including passage and other amounts advanced in figures and words) to be paid to the Dewan of Mysore or his successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators and representatives firmly by these presents and for more fully securing the due payment of the said sum of money I the saiddo hereby mortgage to the said Dewan of Mysore the immoveable property belonging to me and more particularly described in the schedule hereto annexed.

Signed and sealed by the said———this
———day of———

Whereas the above bounded———has been granted by way of loan a (kind of scholarship) per annum for a term of (the period of scholarship) under the rules contained in the annexure to Government Proceedings (No. 763-813—Edn. 400-13-1, dated 22nd October 1914)‘ regarding the scheme for the grant of the Loan Scholarship.

And whereas in consideration of the grant of such scholarship he has agreed to enter into the above written

bond and mortgage the scheduled immoveable property to ensure the fulfilment of the terms of his agreement with Government.

Now the condition of the above written bond and mortgage is.

1. That I shall accept and be bound by all the conditions specified in the rules contained in the annexure to the said Government Proceedings.

2. That I shall prosecute my study or research in such institution as may be selected for me for the purpose with all due diligence.

3. That on the completion of such study or research course I shall return to the Mysore State, and if and when called upon to do so serve the Government for a period of five years on such salary as may be agreed upon between me and Government, provided that if within six months after my return to Bangalore Government do not find employment for me they shall be deemed to have waived their right to claim my services as aforesaid and I shall thereafter be at liberty to seek employment elsewhere.

4. That the aggregate amount of loan (Pounds or or Rupees for the whole period in figures and words) advanced to me shall be repayable by me to the Government after the completion of my training for which the loan was made (the other details to be filled in according to the terms agreed upon in each case).

In the event of my abiding by and performing the terms and conditions above set forth then the above written bond or obligation shall be null and void and the mortgage of the scheduled immoveable property shall be cancelled; otherwise the said bond or obligation shall remain in force and the said sum of (Pounds or

Rupees) together with interest at such rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum as Government may in their option fix and demand, may be recovered from me and the scheduled mortgage property.

In witness whereof the said _____ has
hereunto set his hand and seal this _____ day of
1915.

SURETY BOND. (COVENANT C.)

Know all men by these presents that we (A B & C D) (the Sureties) are bound jointly and severally to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the payment to them of the sum of (Pounds or Rupees for the whole period, including passage and other amounts advanced, in figures and words _____) signed and sealed with our respective seals this _____ day of—1915. Whereas by an agreement in writing under his hand of even date herewith but executed previously by—(the name and occupation of the Loan Scholarship-holder—) contracted with the Government to be bound by the terms contained therein and in the rules specified in the annexure to the Government Proceedings No. 763-813—Edn. 400-13-1, dated 22nd October 1914 relating to the grant of Foreign Scholarships, and for the return of the amount of loan advanced to him in respect of the said loan scholarship aggregating (Pounds or Rupees—) subject to such terms and conditions as are contained in the said Covenant.

And whereas at the time of entering into the said agreement and on the faith thereof the said sureties agreed to concur with the said Loan Scholarship-holder in the above written bond for the performance and fulfilment of the said agreement by the said Loan Scholarship-holder.

Now the condition of the above written bond is that in the event of the said Loan Scholarship-holder abiding

by the terms and performing the conditions of his agreement of even date entered into by him with the Government then the above written bond shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above mentioned sureties this—————day of—————1915.

In the presence of

—————

IV. COMMITTEE FOR THE SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR THE DAMODAR DASS KHADAYATA SCHOLARSHIPS

The term of the Committee appointed in Government Order is extended up to the 30th November 1912.

2. The said Committee will be reconstituted as shown below from the 1st December 1912.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh,
President.
2. Mr. Narandas C. Dalal, Solicitor,
Bombay.
3. „ Hari Govindas D. Kantavala,
R. B., Late Director of Public
Instruction, Baroda State.
4. „ Harilal Mansukhram Parekh.
5. „ Girdharlal Amratlal Desai.
6. „ Goculdas D. Talati,
7. „ Narandas Kalidas Gami.
8. „ Damodar Lallubhai Shah.

3. The members of the revised Committee will hold office for a period of five years from the 1st December 1912, casual vacancies being filled up by Government for the remainder of the term.

*G. O. No. 3936-47 Edn. 31-11-6 dated 30th
November 1912.*

V. RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MYSORE STATE SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

The following rules proposed for adoption for the guidance of Mysore State Scholars in England, are approved:—

(1) The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore shall inform the Educational Adviser of the course of study which it is proposed each scholar shall follow. In cases where this is not decided before the scholar leaves Mysore, the scholar shall follow the instructions of the Educational Adviser.

(2) Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communications they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent.

(3) Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call upon the Educational Adviser and report his arrival in writing.

(4) Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Educational Adviser a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(5) It shall be competent for the Advisory Committee to recommend the termination of a scholarship and the return of the scholar to India, in the case of misconduct.

2. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to send a copy of the rules to each of the State Scholars in England for guidance.

G. O. No. 8143—Edn. 237-09-2 dated the 17th March 1910.

VI. COUNTERSIGNATURE OF THE BILLS OF THE STATE SCHOLARS BY THE EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS.

In the foregoing rules it was declared, among other matters, that these scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, London. This Officer reports that it is quite impossible for him to exercise any efficient control over the scholars unless he has charge of their finances as in the case of Government of India scholars, and suggests that stipends should not be remitted to them without a declaration from him that their progress and conduct has been satisfactory. The Inspector-General of Education supports this representation and

proposes that he may be authorized to arrange with the Comptroller for the payment of the scholarships in Europe by Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, after scrutiny and countersignature of the bills by the Educational Adviser.

Government approve of the procedure suggested by the Inspector-General and authorise him to take the necessary steps in the matter.

G. O. No. 4056-4105 Edn. 308-13-6 dated 15th April 1915.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS.

Under the rules laid down in Government Order No. 763-813 -- Edn. 400-13-1, dated 22nd October 1914, for the award of foreign scholarships, it is the Inspector-General of Education to whom the applications for scholarships have to be addressed, and he has also to make arrangements for the payment of the amounts of scholarships, etc., from time to time.

The Government are accordingly pleased to direct that all communications from the foreign scholarship-holders relating to their courses of study and the payment of their scholarships and allied matters, should hereafter be invariably addressed to the Inspector-General of Education. Whenever such communications are addressed by the scholars to the other Heads of Departments, they should be transferred to the office of the Inspector-General of Education for action.

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to communicate these orders to the foreign scholarship-holders for information and guidance.

G. O No. 4375-423 Edn. 2-14-149 dated 27th April 1915.

(B) Medical and Engineering Scholarships.

I. RULES RELATING TO THE TENURE.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. As the course for the M. B. C. M. Examination extends over five years, and three scholarships are sanctioned every year the number of scholarships in force at any time shall not exceed fifteen or the actual number of scholarships sanctioned in the last five years.

2. If a scholar fails in any of the periodical College or University Examinations, his scholarship shall cease from date of failure.

3. When a scholar fails in any of the periodical College or University Examinations for the first time, this scholarship may be renewed if there are vacancies in the number of scholarships sanctioned in the last five years.

4. When a scholar fails in the same periodical Examination a second time, he shall forfeit his scholarship.

5. When a scholarship is forfeited or lapses from any cause, it may be transferred to a deserving student on the recommendation of the Principal of the Medical College during the unexpired portion of the period for which the lapsed scholarship was first sanctioned.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. As the course for an Engineering degree or diploma in the Madras College of Engineering extends over four years, inclusive of one year's practical course, and three Engineering scholarships are usually awarded every year, the number of scholarships in force at any time shall not exceed twelve or the actual number awarded in the last four years.

2. If a scholar fails in any of the periodical College or University Examinations, his scholarship shall cease from date of failure.

3. When a scholar fails in any of the periodical College or University Examinations for the first time, the scholarship may be continued if there is a vacancy among the scholarships sanctioned during the last four years.

4. When a scholar fails in the same periodical College or University Examinations for the second time, he shall forfeit his scholarship.

5. When a scholarship is forfeited or lapses from any cause, it may be transferred to

a deserving student recommended by the Principal of the Engineering College during the unexpired portion of the period for which the lapsed scholarship was originally sanctioned.

G. O. No. 11754-5 Edn. F. 15-96 dated 12th Feb. 1903.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARTIZANS.

The Industries and Commerce Committee are of opinion that, in addition to the scholarships now granted in the Education Department for industrial and technical training in and outside the State, a certain number of scholarships may be instituted for young men or artizans engaged in practical work in factories or workshops. They accordingly recommend the grant of the following scholarships, subject to the condition that they do not overlap those granted in the Education Department:—

(1) Three superior scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 each per mensem for providing practical training in factories and workshops to students who have obtained high technical training either in India or elsewhere.

(2) Thirty artizans' scholarships of three grades, *viz.*, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 10 each per mensem to artizans and others to enable them to acquire modern methods of work in established industries in any suitable workshop or factory.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the Committee's recommendation tentatively for a period of three years and to approve of the scholarships being awarded under the following rules :—

- (i) The scholarships will be granted by the Industries and Commerce Committee and only to persons who are natives of Mysore either by birth or domicile.

No scholarship will be granted for training in technical schools.

- (ii) Only such persons as are in the opinion of the Committee likely to earn a livelihood in the State by the pursuit of the industry, either by reason of their technical training or otherwise, will be eligible for the scholarships.
- (iii) The term of each scholarship will ordinarily be one year, but the period may be extended from year to year up to three years at the option of the Committee in the case of promising candidates.
- (iv) The continuance of the scholarships will depend on satisfactory reports of progress from the manager of the factory or the workshop.

(v) Any scholarship-holder that fails to complete his course of training or after completion of the course is not employed in any business in which the training is of use, shall, if required, be bound to refund half the aggregate amount paid to him in the shape of scholarships.

(vi) Either the whole or a part of the wages of the students under training earned in the workshop or factory, will be liable to be credited to Government at the option of the Committee.

3. The cost on account of the scheme will, during the current year, be met from savings in the budget of the Industries and Commerce Committee, necessary provision being made therefor in future in the budget of the Industries and Commerce Department.

4. A report on the working of the scheme should be submitted to Government at the end of one year.

G. O. No. 5271-5 A. & I. 146-15-2 dated 24th March 1916.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TECHNICAL ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Ten to twenty admissions annually was what the Government mentioned in para. 4 of their Order and not twenty altogether. Each scholarship is of the value of

Rs. 15 to 20 to be determined by the Inspector General with reference to the institution in which the pupils choose to study and the subjects which they prefer to take. His Highness' Government are now pleased to fix the number of these scholarships at between 10 to 20 (twenty) a year.

2. The rules submitted by the Inspector General are approved with a few modifications to suit the above interpretation regarding the number of scholarships tenable and they are appended to these Proceedings. They will also be published by the Inspector General in the official Gazette for the information of the public.

3. The proposals for the award of the Technical scholarships will be submitted every year to Government for their sanction.

G. O. No. G. 3660-2 Edn. dated the 22nd Jan. 1904.

RULES.

1. For training in those arts and industries for which facilities of instruction do not at present exist in the Mysore State, ten to twenty scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 15 to 20, will be awarded annually to selected applicants

2. The scholarships will be tenable in the institutions named in the statement appended or other similar approved institutions.

3. They will be awarded in the first instance for one year, and continued at the end of the first year by

periods of one year at a time on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution which the scholar attends. Usually a scholarship will be tenable for a period of three years.

4. The tenure of a scholarship will be subject to the condition of satisfactory reports of progress and conduct being received from time to time from the Head of the Institution in which the scholarship is held.

5. At the end of every calendar year after the reports and recommendations of the Heads of Institutions which the scholars have attended are received, the list of scholars will be revised and all vacancies, if any, filled up by selected applicants.

6. The appended tabular statement gives the names of selected institutions, the arts and industries taught in them and other particulars. In the Arts Schools no scholarship will be given to those who learn Drawing, Design Painting, or Sculpture, unless they also learn one or more industrial arts.

7. The scholarships will be granted to natives of Mysore, who are not more than 21 years old, and who possess at least the educational qualifications prescribed for admission into the institution which they wish to join, but are unable without Government help to attend it.

8. Applicants for scholarships should submit with their applications certificates from persons of known respectability showing that they are natives of Mysore by birth or domicile, their age, and their educational qualifications. After the applicants are selected, they shall produce certificates of physical fitness from a Medical Officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon in the same form that is prescribed for admission into Government service, before scholarships are awarded to them.

Institution	Arts and industries taught	Annual session	Probable length of course	Amount of scholarship	Remarks
School of Arts, Madras.	1 Drawing 2 Painting 3 Design 4 Modelling 5 Weaving 6 Copper plate engraving 7 Wood engraving 8 Carpet weaving 9 Cabinet making 10 Pottery 11 Metal Work 12 Jeweller's work 13 Lacquer work			Rs. 15	

20

Sir J. J. School of
Arts and Reay
Art Work-shops,
Bombay.

- 1 Drawing
- 2 Painting
- 3 Design
- 4 Sculpture
- 5 Modelling
- 6 Architecture ...
- 7 Carpet weaving
- 8 Ornamental copper and
brass work
- 9 House painting and decora-
ting

Commencing 10th
November and
ending 9th October,
vacation from 1st
May to 20th June.

- 10 Enamelling
- 11 Gold and silver work
- 12 Wrought iron work
- 13 Pottery
- 14 Wood carving and joinery..

3 years.
3 years.
3 years,
1 year.

Commencing second
Monday in Jan-
uary & ending
about 17th Dec.,
no hot weather
vacation.

20

Victoria Jubilee Ins-
titute, Bombay.

- 1 Mechanical Engineering ...
- 2 Electrical Engineering ...
- 3 Cotton manufacture
- 4 Sheet metal working and
enamelling

3 years.

20

Veterinary College,
Bombay.

- 1 Veterinary profession

3 years.

Government direct that in the case of candidates taking up the subjects referred to in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the scholarships be made tenable for four years and that not more than five scholars be permitted to take up these subjects in any one year. Rule 3 of the rules for the award of technical scholarships will be modified as shown below :—

Present Rule.

“They (the scholarships) will be awarded in the first instance for one year and continued at the end of the first year by periods of one year at a time on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution which the scholar attends. Usually a scholarship will be tenable for a period of three years.”

Modified Rule.

“They (the scholarships) will be awarded in the first instance for one year and continued at the end of the first year by periods of one year at a time on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution which the scholar attends. Usually a scholarship will be tenable for a period of three years. But in the case of candidates selecting any of the subjects *viz.*, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Manufacture and Technical Chemistry in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the period of the scholarship will be four years. Not more than five scholars will be permitted to take up these subjects in any one year.”

2. The provision required every year for these scholarships will be made in the budget estimates of industrial and other special schools in Mysore.

G. O. No. 737-8 Edn. 73-11-47 dated 22nd July 1912.

IV. MAKING THE ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS ALSO TENABLE IN THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

Under the present rules the State Engineering scholarships are tenable only in the Madras Engineering College. Government direct that from next year these scholarships be made tenable in the College of Science, Poona, as well as in the Madras Engineering College. Candidates for these scholarships should be graduates in arts who have passed with Mathematics or Physics as their optional subject.

G. O. No. 9818-20 Edn. 264-10-6 dated 27th May 1911.

V. PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS BY THE CANDIDATES FOR THE ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Engineering scholarships referred to in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2989 - 96, dated 17th August 1880, will hereafter be granted to only such students as may be able to produce certificates, from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission or from a Medical Officer of equal status outside the Province, of their fitness for the active duties of Engineers and Overseers in the Public Works Department.

G. O. No. 7764-71-193, dated 30th March 1883.

3. RULES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TO GIRLS IN THE PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY CLASSES.

Government have sanctioned from time to time the grant of special scholarships to foster the growth of female education in the State. Nevertheless, they observe that though there is not at present the same reluctance as was usual some years ago to send girls to schools, very few persons even in the cities take the education of girls seriously. It is therefore necessary to offer some further encouragement to induce parents to see to the better education of their girls.

Orders have been passed recently regarding the improvement of female education in the State in the collegiate and secondary grades, and in that connection an amount of Rs. 600 per annum has been provided for scholarships of a value not exceeding Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 each per mensem to be granted to girls in the primary classes of the Maharani's College.

With a view to encourage the education of girls in the primary and secondary schools, Government are pleased to sanction the following additional facilities in this behalf, tentatively for a period of two years:—

(i) A grant of Rs. 7,200 per annum for awarding scholarships to girls in the primary and lower secondary classes of Vernacular

public schools, and in all the classes of public Anglo-Vernacular schools up to the III Form.

(ii) A supplemental grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum for giving prizes to deserving pupils in the shape of school requisites such as books, slates, etc.

A third of the aforesaid grant for scholarships, *i.e.*, a sum of Rs. 2,400 per annum, will be set apart for the encouragement of such classes of people as have not hitherto availed themselves of the existing facilities for female education. The grants for the scholarships and prizes now sanctioned will not apply to the Maharani's College for which a separate provision has been already sanctioned.

The award of the scholarships and the grant of prizes will be regulated by the rules printed as an annexure to this order.

The Inspector General of Education is requested to point out the source from which the charge during the current year may be met, and to submit a report on the working of this scheme at the end of two years. The scholarships and prizes should be distributed between the different districts and taluks as fairly as possible and a copy of the distribution list submitted for information to Government.

G. O. No. 2784-85 Edn. 439-13-2 dated 9th Feb. 1915.

ANNEXURE.

1. Applications for Scholarships will be made to the Head Master or Mistress or Manager of the schools in which applicants are pupils. The Head Master or Mistress or Manager will, with the approval of the School Committee, recommend in the month of March as many of the applicants as are considered to be deserving of scholarships, to the District Inspector of Education who will submit a consolidated list of candidates for scholarships to the Inspector-General of Education through the Circle Inspector of Education early in April of each school year.

2. The scholarships will be tenable for the school year from the beginning of May to the end of April.

3. The list of scholarship-holders will be revised by the Inspector-General of Education at the beginning of each academical year. The Circle Inspector is also empowered to fill up any vacancy that may occur during the year.

4. The scale of scholarships will be as follows:—

100 scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem. Rs. 200
To be granted to girls reading in all Anglo-Vernacular classes, and Vernacular classes from the III class upwards.

200 scholarships of Re. 1 each per mensem Rs. 200
To be awarded to girls of the II Vernacular class. 400 monthly scholarships of 8 annas
each per mensem Rs. 200
To be awarded to girls of the I Vernacular class.

5. In the award of scholarships, preference will be given to girls who attend the school regularly and punctually and show good progress in their class work. In small places, the attendance of girls in Boys' Schools

may also be encouraged in Class I and upwards by the award of scholarships and prizes. When all the available scholarships are not utilised in the classes for which they are intended, it is left to the discretion of the Inspector-General to transfer them to other classes.

6. The decision of the Inspector-General of Education regarding the award of scholarships shall be final.

7. During the year of tenure, the Head Master or Mistress or Manager of a school in which the girl is reading may, in consultation with the School Committee, withhold the whole or any portion of her scholarship for irregular attendance, unsatisfactory progress or bad conduct, reporting the fact at once to the District Inspector of Education, who will send a consolidated list to the Inspector-General of Education at the beginning of every succeeding month.

8. In accordance with the needs of various Girls' Schools in the State, the Inspector-General of Education is authorized to utilize the annual allotment of Rs 2,000 for giving prizes in the shape of books, slates and other school requisites to poor and diligent girls reading in English and Vernacular I and higher classes.

4. SCHOLARSHIPS TO WIDOWS.

In supersession of the rules issued with Government Order No. 6919-21—Edn. 232-04, dated the 11th April 1905, the revised rules now submitted by the Inspector-General of Education are approved with the word "unmarriageable" inserted between the words 'for' and "widows" in Rule 2. The rules will stand thus:—

- (1) A sum of Rs. 228 per mensem or Rs. 2,736 a year is sanctioned for the scholarships of Hindu widows tenable in Government and Aided Girls' Schools in Mysore. These scholarships shall be in addition to those awarded by Government in the Maharani's College and those awarded by the Trustees of the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund.
- (2) The scholarships shall be available for unmarried widows who are attending any other institution than the Maharani's College and are not in receipt of scholarships from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund.
- (3) Applications for the scholarships shall be made to the head mistress or head master of the school in which the applicants are pupils. The head mistress or head master will, with the approval of the school committee, recommend as many of the applicants as are considered to be deserving of a scholarship to the Inspector-General of Education early in each year.
- (4) The scholarships shall be tenable for the school year from January to December.
- (5) The list of widow scholarship-holders shall be revised by the Inspector-General of Education at the beginning of each year.
- (6) In the award of scholarships, preference shall be given to pupils in the higher classes.
- (7) The following scale of scholarships is sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1906 :—

Vernacular, Middle and Primary Classes—

I Class	Rs.	3 per mensem.
II „	... 4	„
III „	... 4	„
IV „	... 5	„
V „	... 5	„

In the case of widows learning English or Sanskrit as the Second Language in the Vernacular Classes, the rate of scholarship shall be raised by Re. 1 in the III IV and V Classes.

Rs.

Upper Secondary Vernacular Classes—

V and VI Classes ... 6 per mensem.

Anglo-Vernacular Classes—

Anglo-Vernacular Classes IV and V 7 „

Training Classes—

Lower Secondary V ... 7 „

Upper Secondary VII ... 8 „

High School Forms—

Forms IV, V and VI ... 8 „

- (8) In the case of widows of the III Vernacular and higher classes who attend school at some distance from home and live under the guardianship of a near relative, a guardian allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem shall be given, as far as funds permit, in addition to the scholarship.
- (9) The decision of the Inspector-General of Education regarding the award of scholarships shall be final.
- (10) The scholarships shall be drawn on bills signed in the case of a Government School by the secretary of the school committee or in his

absence the head mistress or head master and in the case of an Aided School, by the manager. The scholarship bills of Aided Schools shall be countersigned by the Inspector-General before they are presented at the Treasury.

- (11) During the year of tenure the head mistress or head master of a school attended by a widow-scholar may withhold the whole or any portion of the scholarship for irregularity of attendance, want of diligence or bad conduct.

G. O. No. 10254-6-Edn.—(86-05)-7 dated 2nd April 1906.

5. RULES FOR THE GRANT OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO MAHOMEDAN GIRLS.

The set of rules for the grant of scholarships to Mahomedan girls and widow pupils as appended to this Order, is approved.

G. O. No. 39.42 Muz. 639-10-2 dated 6th July 1911.

Rules for the grant of scholarships to Mahomedans (girls and widow pupils) reading in the IV and V vernacular classes of Government and aided schools for Mahomedan girls in the State from the provision of Rs. 30 set apart for such purpose from the Gumbuz funds by para I of Government Order No. 2291-4-Muz. 52-06-9, dated the 15th March 1911.

1. A sum of Rs. 30 per mensem, or Rs. 360 a year, is sanctioned from Gumbuz funds for the scholarships of Mahomedan girls and widow pupils, tenable in Government or aided Hindustani girls' schools in Mysore.

2. Application for the scholarships shall be made to the Head Mistress or Head Master of the Hindustani girls' school in which the applicants are pupils. The Head Mistress or Head Master will, with the approval of the Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, recommend as many of the applicants as are considered to be deserving of a scholarship to the Inspector-General of Education early in each academical year.

3. The scholarship shall be tenable for the school year from the beginning of May to end of April.

4. The list of scholarship-holders shall be revised by the Inspector-General of Education at the beginning of each academical year. The Inspector-General of Education is also empowered to fill up any vacancy that may occur during the academical year.

5. The rates of scholarships shall be the following:—

Vernacular IV Class	... Rs. 2 per mensem
Vernacular V Class	... „ 3 „

6. The decision of the Inspector-General of Education regarding the award of scholarships shall be final.

7. The scholarships shall be drawn on bills signed in the case of a Government school by the Head Mistress or Head Master, and in the case of an aided school by the Manager. The scholarship bills of aided schools shall be countersigned by the Inspector-General of Education before they are presented at the Treasury.

8. During the year of tenure, the Head Mistress or Head Master of a school attended by the scholar may withhold the whole or any portion of the scholarship for irregularity of attendance, want of diligence or bad conduct, reporting the fact to the Inspector-General of Education.

6. SCHOLARSHIPS TO MAHOMEDAN STUDENTS IN THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Government have been awarding scholarships to deserving Mahomedan students to enable them to prosecute their studies in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and at present there are seven such scholarships held in that College. There are, however, no definite rules for the grant of these scholarships and each case has hitherto been dealt with on its merits. The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, in suggesting certain rules for the grant of these scholarships, states that there are ample facilities for acquiring High School and Collegiate education at a low cost within the State and that except for the advantages of a residential life and the training of character which such life often secures, the Mysore State Schools and Colleges are in no way inferior to the Aligarh College. Government consider that these two advantages are valuable and important and are of opinion that some scholarships should be made available for Mahomedan boys in the Aligarh College. Such scholarships will accordingly be granted under the following rules :—

- (1) The total number of scholarships tenable at any time shall be fixed at seven.

- (2) The value of these scholarships will ordinarily be Rs. 25 each per mensem.
- (3) They will be awarded to sons of respectable Mahomedans whose ancestors have rendered good service to the State or who are highly esteemed in their community for good reasons.
- (4) Candidates for these scholarships should have at least reached the V Form of any of the High Schools of the State and must produce certificates of good conduct and progress from the Head Master of the school in which they have been pupils.
- (5) The scholarships will be tenable for one year if for the Matriculation course and for two years if for the Intermediate or B. A. courses.
- (6) The continuance of the scholarships will be subject to periodical reports of satisfactory progress and conduct being received from the Principal of the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF EDUCATION AMONG THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

The question of promoting secondary and higher education among the less educated and literate classes in the State and offering special inducements to communities who adopt agricultural and other pursuits to acquire general and vocational education has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. Having regard to the low standard of progress in all kinds of education in the State, Government have decided to offer special facilities for the encouragement of education among the classes that have hitherto not availed themselves of the ordinary facilities provided in the State in the different grades of educational institutions and to set apart a sum of one lakh of rupees annually for awarding scholarships for their benefit.

2. The Inspector General of Education and the Education Committee of the Economic Conference, who were requested to submit proposals for the utilisation of the amount provided for scholarships have prepared two separate schemes. The Inspector General of Education suggests that the amount should be utilised to improve the general standard of literacy in the State, with a view to raise the economic efficiency of the people as a whole. He therefore proposes that the scholarships

should be awarded in such a manner that they may benefit at least one per cent. of the school-going population, that is, about 8,500 pupils, and that a greater part of the money should be utilised in promoting primary and secondary education among the most backward classes. The Education Committee, on the other hand, propose that the bulk of the money should be spent chiefly in promoting higher education in English so as to rouse the intellectual ambition of the relatively backward classes and give them greater opportunities to qualify themselves for the public services and the higher professions.

3. As regards primary education, Government have inaugurated a policy of opening elementary schools on the grant-in-aid system on as large a scale as possible in rural areas, in order to bring primary education to the very doors of the people in villages. The total number of Government and aided primary schools has risen from 2030 to 4822 during the last five years. The Education Department and the several agencies connected with the Economic Conference are paying special attention to the extension of primary education. For the education of adults advantage is taken of every existing day school, to open night classes wherever possible. These measures will, it is expected, produce satisfactory results in the expansion of primary education throughout the State and

any special facilities to be further created should be confined to such classes as, through extreme poverty or ignorance, are unable to avail themselves of the ordinary facilities for elementary education. In the case of the depressed classes and others who are very low in the scale of literacy such as Lambanies, Koramas and Waddas the entire cost of opening schools for their benefit is now borne by Government; and in addition, a certain number of scholarships will be reserved for their exclusive benefit in the primary stage and also given to the more promising boys of these communities to pass from the primary to the secondary stage.

As regards girls, Government have provided 600 scholarships for elementary classes and 100 scholarships for vernacular Lower Secondary training and the question of further encouragement of female education is receiving consideration separately.

4. A careful study of the statistics relating to the progress of education in the State in the case of communities that do not ordinarily resort to higher education shows that pupils of such communities begin to fall off first at the stage in which they have to leave their homes and go to other places having higher schools and that such falling off increases in a greater proportion at every succeeding stage so that even in the case of boys of the

well-to-do classes, there is little inclination to go beyond the secondary stage. 150 scholarships have already been provided for the benefit of boys proceeding from village to taluk schools to study for the vernacular Lower Secondary examination and some of these are given in the ordinary course to pupils of these classes on the ground of merit. Government therefore, agree with the Education Committee that the special grant of one lakh may, for the present, be devoted chiefly to scholarships for promoting higher education.

5. The Education Committee propose to allot the amount for scholarships as follows :—

No.	Courses of education	No. of Scholar- ships.	Value in rupees	Annual total cost
1.	B. Sc., B. A., Intermediate	... 60	15	10,800
2.	Entrance	... 70	10	8,400
3.	High School	.. 250	8	24,000
4.	A. V. Lower Secy. Stage	... 570	4	27,360
5.	Vernacular Lower Secy. Stage.	600	2	14,400

Total Rs... 84,960

II. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

1.	Primary Stage	... 500	1	6,000	
2.	Vernacular Lower Secy. Stage.	100	4	4,800	
3.	Industrial and other special classes.	(No. and rates to be fixed by the Central Committee.)			4,200

Total Rs... 15,000

Grand Total Rs... 100,000

It is proposed to award these scholarships to all castes, tribes or communities which have less than five per cent., of their total population literate in English, Indian Christians being allowed the benefit of the scholarships in High School and Collegiate classes.

The other suggestions of the Education Committee are:—

- (i) That the scholarships be awarded to deserving pupils on a consideration of both merit and poverty.
- (ii) That depressed classes, such as, Holeyas, Waddas, Madigas, Lambanies, and Koramas, &c., should be not only eligible for all the scholarships in this scheme but also have an additional allotment of Rs.15,000 exclusively for their educational advancement.
- (iii) For awarding scholarships a Committee should be appointed in each separate local area with a Central Committee at Bangalore to administer the whole scheme, the members of each of these Committees being entitled to hold office for two years and eligible for re-appointment. The constitution of the Committees to be as follows:—

The Central Scholarship Committee to consist of:—

- (a) The Inspector-General of Education, (Ex-officio President).

- (b) The Principals of Bangalore & Mysore Colleges.
- (c) Five other members representing different backward communities, with the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education as ex-officio Secretary to this Committee.

The District Committee to consist of :—

- (a) The Deputy Commissioner as Chairman,
- (b) The Deputy-Inspector of Schools,
- (c) The Head Masters of the local High Schools,
- (d) Five other members representing different backward classes to be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Taluk Committee to consist of :—

- (a) The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as Chairman,
- (b) The Assistant Inspector of Schools of the Range.
- (c) The Head Masters of the A. V. and A. H. schools at the Taluk Headquarters,
- (d) Five other members representing different backward classes to be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

The powers of the Central Committee will be.

- (a) To frame the necessary rules for the award of scholarships, allot amounts to the District and Taluk Committees in proportion to the school establishment in each geographical area and according to other educational requirements of the several taluks and districts from time

to time, and to reappropriate amounts according to the needs of the several areas subject to the provision that the amount of Rs. 15,000 reserved for the depressed classes is spent for their benefit alone. The Committee should submit a consolidated report every year to Government regarding the working of the scheme.

(b) The District Committee will administer the award of scholarships above the Lower Secondary and below the Collegiate grade in each district and the Taluk Committee scholarships tenable in all schools below the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Lower Secondary grades. The award made by the Taluk Scholarship Committee should be reported to the respective District Scholarship Committees who should similarly report the award made by them to the Central Scholarship Committee. The Taluk scholarships to be drawn and disbursed by the Amildar and Chairman and the Deputy Commissioner to make the necessary arrangements for drawing and disbursing District scholarships under the control of the District Committee.

6. Government generally approve of the proposals of the Education Committee as regards the distribution of scholarships referred to in paragraph 5 above and the mode of allotment, tentatively for a period of 2 years

with the observation that so far as the scholarships in the lower grades are concerned the division of the entire area of the State into 100 units on the basis of Taluks, Sub-taluks, and Cities and Towns with a population of not less than 5,000 may be adhered to, and that they may be given on the basis of the population as a whole and of the population of the depressed and backward classes. As regards the appointment of the Special Committees to administer scholarships Government however consider that these functions may be assigned respectively to the Education Committee, the District and Taluk Progress Committees of the Economic Conference with power to appoint Sub-Committees containing representatives of the different backward classes and of important educational institutions to select suitable candidates. So far as scholarships in Colleges under the control of the University are concerned the funds will be placed at the disposal of the University Council who will be requested to frame suitable rules for the award of the scholarships consistently with the object of Government in creating the scholarships.

7. Government are also pleased to direct that one-third of the existing scholarships for technical education will be reserved for the depressed and backward classes.

8. The Education Committee is requested to submit for approval of Government all the

subsidiary rules necessary for a proper administration of the Scholarships by the 10th of June 1917.

9. An annual report should be submitted regarding the working of the scheme.

G. O. No. 8940-90 Edn. 96-16-12 dated 8th May 1917.

7. MAHOMEDAN AND PALLEGAR SCHOLARSHIPS

The revised rules seem suitable and meet with the approval and sanction of Government. They will be appended to these proceedings. Wide publicity may also be given to them by the Inspector-General of Education.

2. The annual amount sanctioned on account of these scholarships is as follows:—

Rs. $120 \times 12 = 1,440$ for Mahomedans.

Rs. $70 \times 12 = 840$ for Pallegars.

Rs. 2,280

G. O. No. 16, 585-7 Edn. F. 13-96 dated 11th April 1902.

NEW RULES OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MAHOMEDANS.

1. To encourage the education of Mahomedans in Colleges and High Schools, Government are pleased to provide a monthly sum of Rs. 120 with effect from 1st January 1902, for the scholarships of such Mohomedan students as are unable without the help of scholarships to study for the Matriculation and higher University Examinations.

2 Applications for the scholarships should be made to the heads of Colleges and High Schools in which the applicants are students. The heads of Colleges and High Schools will recommend as many of the applicants as, in their opinion, are deserving, to the Inspector-General of Education, early in each year.

3. The scholarships will be tenable only for a year and the lists of scholars will be revised by the Inspector-General of Education at the beginning of each year.

4. In the distribution of scholarships preference will be given to those studying in the higher classes. When all the available scholarships are not utilised in Colleges and High Schools, some may be given in Anglo-Vernacular Classes IV and V as far as funds allow.

5. There will be two classes of Mahomedan scholarships, ordinary and special. The special Mahomedan scholarships shall be given only to sons of Mahomedan State pensioners and members of distinguished families deserving of special consideration.

6. The rates of *ordinary* scholarships shall be the following :—

	Monthly.
	Rs.
Senior and Junior B. A. Classes	...
Senior and Junior F. A. Classes	...
High School Forms	...
	7
	4
	3

7. The rates of *special* scholarships shall be the following :—

	Monthly.
	Rs.
Senior and Junior B. A. Classes	...
Senior and Junior F. A. Classes	...
High School Forms	...
	7
	5
	4

8. The decision of the Inspector-General of Education regarding the award of the scholarships shall be final.

9. Students holding Mahomedan scholarships shall receive free education in Government institutions.

10. During the year of tenure the head of the institution in which a Mahomedan scholar is studying may withhold the whole or any portion of his scholarship for irregularity of attendance, want of diligence or bad conduct.

NEW RULES OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SONS OF PALLEGAR PENSIONARIES.

1. To encourage the younger members of the families of Pallegar pensionaries to receive a high education and qualify themselves for the public service, Government are pleased to sanction a monthly sum of Rs. 70, with effect from 1st January 1902, for their scholarships tenable in Colleges and High Schools.

2. Applications for the scholarships should be made in the appended form with a certificate from the Khazana Bukshi to the heads of Colleges and High Schools in which the applicants are students. The heads of Colleges and High Schools will forward the applications with their remarks on the conduct and progress of the applicants to the Inspector-General of Education, early in each year.

3. The scholarships will be tenable only for a year and the lists of scholars will be revised by the Inspector General of Education at the beginning of each year.

4. In the distribution of scholarships preference will be given to those studying in the higher classes.

When all the available scholarships are not utilised in Colleges and High Schools some may be given in Anglo-Vernacular Classes IV and V as far as funds allow.

5. The rates of the Pallegar scholarships shall be the following.

	Monthly. Rs.
Senior and Junior B. A. Classes	... 7
Senior and Junior F. A. Classes	... 5
High School Forms	... 4

6. The decision of the Inspector-General regarding the award of the scholarships shall be final.

7. Students holding Pallegar scholarships shall receive free education in Government institutions.

8. During the year of tenure, the head of the institution in which a Pallegar scholar is studying may withhold the whole or any portion of his scholarship for irregularity of attendance, want of diligence or bad conduct.

Form of Application for Pallegar Scholarships.

Name of the Pallegar family in behalf of which the application is made

Relationship of the candidate for scholarship to the Pallegar pensionary.

Amount of the latter's Pension.

Name of the candidate for scholarship.	
Age of the candidate.	
Where studying and for how long.	
Particulars of the scholarship applied for, and where to be held.	

GRANT OF SCHOLARSHIP TO MAHOMEDAN
STUDENTS OUT OF PALLEGAR
SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS.

The Government fail to see the applicability of the rule quoted by the Inspector-General of Education in the second of the communications to the case now under consideration. There is no provision in that rule for Pallegar scholarships unutilized by Pallegar students being made available for Mahomedan youths. It was, therefore, not regular to have allowed scholarships when there were no funds available under the proper head; much less could such scholarships be continued to the students studying in a school outside the State.

G. O. No. 6414-15 Edn. 230 dated 7th Nov. 1900.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR LAMBANI AND
BEGARI STUDENTS.

Letter No. 5876—473, dated the 9th February 1907, from the Officiating Inspector-General of Education in

Mysore, regarding the institution of four scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 each per mensem in each of the II and III classes of vernacular schools) to be awarded to the students of backward classes such as Lambanis, Begaris, etc. :—

“ I have the honor to state that by Order No. 10952 3—Edn. 389 of the 20th February 1901, Government have been pleased to sanction 50 scholarships of Rs. 2 each tenable in the IV and V forms of Vernacular schools and to recommend, for the reasons stated, an increase of Rs. 16. a month in the scholarship amount.

2. The scholarships referred to above are intended only for the higher forms, and there are a number of indigent and deserving students in the lower forms, for whom no scholarships are provided—especially students belonging to the backward classes, such as the Lambanis and Begaris who are too poor to pay for the education of their children and among whom, consequently education has made little or no progress at all. Boys belonging to backward classes rarely reach the higher forms to be eligible for the vernacular scholarships given to the IV and V forms.

3. In the interests of the educational progress of the children of these depressed classes and as an inducement for them to devote greater attention to their education, it is very desirable that some concessions should be shown, similar to those of Mahomedan students, by way of granting a few scholarships, exclusively for the benefit of these poor and backward communities.

4. There are more than a dozen schools in the State for Lambanis and Begaris with a total strength of over 260, and it is expected that if a few scholarships be sanctioned, the strength of these schools will rise materially

and that there will be greater eagerness on the part of the students for school education.

5. I have therefore the honour to request that Government may be pleased to increase the amount of the vernacular scholarships by Rs. 16 a month or Rs. 192 a year, so as to make allowance for four scholarships for Lambani and Begari students in each of the classes II and III of vernacular schools, and order the inclusion of the additional amount in the Education budget for 1907-08."

The Inspector-General's recommendation is sanctioned, the additional charge involved *viz.*, Rs 16 per mensem, being included in the Village School Fund budget for 1907-08.

2. The Inspector-General is informed that the scholarships should not be held by the same boy in the same class longer than two years.

G. O. No. 9505-6 Edn. 300-06-2 dated 13th April 1907

9. COMMITTEE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF POOR SCHOLARS' FUND AT SRAVANABELAGOLA.

1. Sowkar Padma Chetty,
President.
2. Sree Jain Swamigalu of
Sravanabelagola.
3. Sowkar Dharmaiya,
son of Sowkar Padma
Chetty.
4. Sowkar Padmarajaiya.
5. M. R. Ry. Kesavaie-
gar, late Amildar of
Channarayapatna.

The Inspector General reports that, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed in para 3 of Government Order No. 12611-13 Ed. 452, dated 26th March 1901, a Committee consisting of the marginally noted Officers and Sowkars has been formed to administer the Poor Scholars' Fund of Sravana-

6. The Amildar of Channarayapatna, *ex-officio*.
 7. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hassan Dist. *ex-officio*
 8. Sowkar B. Pommaia.
- belagola. He also encloses a copy of the rules that were made for the guidance of the Committee in the administration of the fund.

2. The Committee, formed of the above-mentioned gentlemen, is approved as also the set of rules that were drawn up for their guidance. They should be given effect to as early as possible. Pending settlement of the general question now under the consideration of Government, the money relating to the fund may be deposited in the Government Savings Bank and operated upon, from time to time, by the Inspector General, who should keep an account of the Fund.

3. The rules referred to above are hereto appended.

G. O. No. 2032-3 Edn. 34 dated 30th July 1902.

Rules for the Guidance of the Committee in the Administration of Poor Scholars' Fund of Sravanabelagola.

1. The Committee will appoint its own Secretary.
2. Three members will form a quorum.
3. The President or Secretary or any three members may convene a meeting whenever necessary.

4. In the months of January and July, the Inspector General of Education will draw the whole or any part of the accumulated interest of the last six months according to the account rendered by the Comptroller together with any savings that may be to the credit of the fund in the Government Savings Bank and hand over the amount to the Secretary to the Committee.

5. It will be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Committee and a correct account of all the moneys received and disbursed by him and he shall make an annual report of the administration of the fund to the Committee in the month of January and send a copy for information to the Inspector-General of Education.

6. The objects of the fund are :—

(1) To pay the whole or part of the school fees of really poor students.

(2) To give the whole or part of the cost of school books of poor scholars.

(3) To help by small scholarships natives of Sravanabelagola who have completed their education in Sravanabelagola schools and who desire to prosecute their studies further in a High School or College or other educational institution in a distant town.

ENDOWMENTS.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

Letter No. 6288—270, dated 21st January 1901, from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore.

I have the honor to inform you that occasionally the Inspector-General of Education is offered small sums for the endowment of prizes or scholarships or other scholastic purposes, such as the payment of fees, the free gift of books to poor scholars, &c. I request that Government may be pleased to direct the Comptroller to take charge of such endowment funds, to invest them in the Government Savings Bank or Government of India

Securities, to pay the proceeds quarterly or half yearly on bills countersigned by the Inspector-General for the purposes of the endowment, and at the same time to render to the Inspector-General every half year an account of the endowment funds. If a regular procedure is once recognised and adopted for the acceptance and administration of endowment funds, I hope that in future encouragement will be given to the public to establish endowments of small amounts for the benefit of the school-going population.

Letter No. 4561, dated 26th February 1901, from the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

With reference to your docket No. 10900—Ed. 371, dated 15th February 1901 forwarding a copy of letter No. 6288—270, dated 21st January 1901, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore *re* the investments of sums received by him for the endowment of prizes, scholarships, &c., I have the honor to state that there are already three similar accounts, besides a large number of trust and deposit accounts on behalf of charitable institutions and endowments. If the number of fresh accounts proposed be not large, this office may undertake to deal with them.

Under the circumstances reported in the letters read above, Government are pleased to direct that the funds received by the Inspector-General of Education as endowments for scholarships, prizes, &c., be placed at the disposal of the Comptroller, who shall invest the same in his name, in the Government of India Securities. With a view to avoid multiplying the number of accounts in the Comptroller's office, the several amounts received on account

of different endowments will form a single fund for the purpose of investment. The amounts required from time to time might be drawn by the Comptroller and remitted on the requisitions of the Inspector-General of Education, in whose office the accounts of the separate endowments will be kept.

2. The Inspector-General of Education will report for the information of Government the number and value of such deposits that will at once be placed at the disposal of the Comptroller, and the probable number and value of the same that will be so dealt with in the near future.

3. In the annual reports, the Inspector General should briefly allude to these funds for the information of Government.

G. O. No. 12611-13 Edn. 452 dated the 26th March 1901.

SECTION XII.

Miscellaneous.

I. GRANTS TO STUDENTS' HOMES.

Education and Educational Institutions having expanded considerably during the recent years, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed a general revision of grants to Students' Homes in the State. The proposal which involves a total monthly expenditure

of Rs. 1085, or Rs. 303 in excess of the present grant per mensem is sanctioned. The extra cost for the current year will be met by re-appropriation of sanctioned grants.

2. A list of Hostels showing the grants as revised is printed as an annexure.

G. O. No. 524-5 Edn. 33-14-89 dated 3rd August 1915.

LIST OF HOSTELS SHOWING THE GRANTS AS REVISED.

No.	Name and locality of the Hostel	Existing grant	Sanctioned grant
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Central College Hostel, Bangalore...	150	150
2	Maharaja's College Hostel, Mysore	131	150
3	Training College Hostel, Mysore ...	95	90
4	Do Branch	...	150
5	Mahomedan Students' Home, Mysore	90	80
6	High School Students' Home, Kolar	55	50
7	Normal School Do	...	50
8	High School Do Tumkur	60	60
9	Normal School Do	...	60
10	High School Students' Home Shimoga...	57	50
11	Normal School Do	...	25
12	High School Students' Home, Hassan.	50	40
13	Do Chitaldrug...	34	40
14	Do Channapatna	...	40
15	Do Chikmagalur	60	50
	Total ...	782	1,085

II AGE LIMIT IN THE CASE OF SCHOOL MASTERS OF CERTAIN CLASSES.

The age limit for entering into Government service will be raised to forty years in the case of the following classes of teachers, subject to the provisions contained in Article 341 of the Mysore Service Regulations :--

1. Teachers of Singing and Music.
2. Sewing Masters or Mistresses.
3. Drawing Masters.
4. Gymnastic Inspectors or Masters.
5. Sanskrit Teachers.
6. Mistresses of Kanarese and Hindustani Girls' Schools.

G. O. No. 2187-90 Edn. 15-07-3 dated the 5th September 1907.

III. DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULARS.

Government direct that a copy of all Departmental Circulars and Orders in all departments should be sent up to Government to be filed in the General and Revenue Secretariat for reference from time to time as they are issued. The copies should, as far as possible, be on half sheets of fine foolscap paper.

G. O. No. 7405-45 Edn. 422-07-9 dated 6th Feb. 1909.

IV. ALTERING THE RULES RELATING TO FREESHIPS AND HALF FREESHIPS.

The Inspector-General's recommendation for treating one full-free studentship as equivalent to two half-free studentships is sanctioned

and Rule 8 of the Educational Rules, Chapter IV, Part I, will be modified as below :—

“ The number of scholarships and full-free studentships shall together not exceed 20 per cent of the average number on the roll of the class for the month after excluding Mahomedan and Rajput free and half-free studentships. One full-free studentship may optionally be considered as equivalent to two half-free studentships.”

G. O. No. 6221 Edn 131-13-2 dated the 17th December 1913.

V. FACILITIES TO UNDERGO TRAINING UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

Government have had before them, for some time past a scheme to enable their officers and others to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the International Correspondence Schools for the improvement of their knowledge, efficiency and earning capacity.

2. The courses of training embrace subjects connected with Engineering—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Sanitary, Commerce, Agriculture, Industries, etc.

3. With a view to make a beginning in this direction Government are prepared to assist six officers selected from the different

departments to take courses chosen by them on the following terms:—

(i) Government will make payment to the International Correspondence Schools in cash of the fees of the students at rates which will be settled with the International Correspondence School.

(ii) The payments so made will be recovered from the students in easy instalments spread over a period of not less than three years and not more than five.

(iii) If the student pursues the course diligently, passes the final examination and obtains a diploma at the end of the course, Government will grant a bonus of half the fee paid for the course.

4. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to select, in consultation with the Heads of Departments, the officers who are willing to undergo the training under the above terms. He is further authorised to grant the concession to the officers selected after obtaining from them applications on this behalf and agreements binding themselves to the conditions above laid down.

The net cost of the scheme which is expected to be Rs. 810 approximately will be debited to the Education Budget.

The Comptroller is requested to issue, in consultation with the Inspector-General of

Education, the necessary instructions as regards the advances to be drawn for the payment of the fees, and the recoveries to be effected from the pay bills of the officers selected to undergo the courses.

G. O. No. 1522-3 Edn. 37-14-1 dated the 8th August 1914.

VI. EXCURSIONS.

The students of the Geology Section of the Central College, of the Engineering School, Mysore, and of the Agricultural School at Hebbal, Bangalore, are taken out on excursions for practical instruction, and they are allowed the following concessions:—

Geology students of the Central College:—

1. Railway fare, at concession rates to students and at full rates to a cook and peon, and luggage charges.
2. Cart-hire for road journeys.
3. Cloak room and travellers' bungalow rent.
4. Porter's fees and telegraphic charges, if any.

Students of the Mysore Engineering School:—

1. Railway fares at concession rates.
2. Cart-hire for road journeys.
3. Batta at 3 annas per diem per student when no travelling charges are paid.

Students of the Agricultural School, Hebbal:—

1. Railway fare (single 3rd class) to students and cooks, luggage charges and cooli.
2. Cart-hire.
3. Travellers' bungalow charges.
4. Wages to cooks, and
5. Batta to students and cooks at 4 annas per diem.

2. In Government Order No. 7769-71—Edn. 262-13, dated the 11th February 1914, the Inspector-General of Education has been authorised to settle in consultation with the Chief Engineer the programmes of the annual excursions of the Mysore Engineering School, while in the case of the Central College and the Agricultural School the sanction of Government is sought in each case to the programme and to the payment of the cost of the excursions.

3. Government consider that so long as there is a provision in the budget and it is not exceeded, the Head of the Department concerned may himself sanction the excursions, and authorise the payment of the railway fare and other charges of the excursions.

4. They are accordingly pleased to direct that in future these programmes be sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Education and the Director of Agriculture themselves. These officers will, however, have no power to increase the provision allotted in the budget for these excursions, by re-appropriation of grants provided in the budget for other purposes.

G. O. No. 199-201 Edn. 80-14-10 dated 14th July 1915.

VII. QUALIFICATION REPORTS.

Letter No. 12072-531, dated 19th January 1915, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting a draft form of half-

yearly qualification reports on the working of educational officers in the grades 50-4, -70, 75-10-125 and 150, and stating that in the case of all officers in the higher grades ranking as Gazetted officers the form issued by the Government will be adopted.

Approved. The report will be annual instead of half yearly.

2. The form will be printed as an annexure to this Order.

G. O. No. 682-3-Edn. 172-14-2 dated 11th Aug. 1915.

REPORT ON THE CHARACTER AND WORK OF

Mr.....
 Assistant Master or Assistant Inspector for the
 year ending.....

1. Time which the Assistant Master or Assistant Inspector has served under the reporting officer.
 Years.....Months.....
 2. Nature of work done during the year.
 3. Number of days in which inspection work was done, number of classes and number of boys examined by the Inspector.
 4. Results of public examination (in the case of masters).
 5. Any special or additional work done during the year.
 6. Any outside study or investigation made.
 7. Reporting officer's opinion (with reasons).
- Reporting Officer's signature and designation.

Date.....

Note.—In recording his opinion, the Reporting Officer should refer to such points as the following:—

(i) *In the case of Assistant Masters.*—Thoroughness, method of teaching, punctuality, earnestness, promptness, ability to control, willingness to receive and carry out suggestions, special weakness, if any, or special strength, if any, scholarship and fitness for position, attitude of colleagues and pupils, physique, character, and results of work done as tested by public examinations or other means.

(ii) *In the case of Assistant Inspectors.*—Relations with those working under him, temper, promptness, knowledge of departmental matters and accounts, ability and attainments, special attitude, zeal and energy, constitution and habits, sobriety, etc.

VIII. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

In May 1909, a circular was issued by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, directing the Medical Officers to examine the school children in their respective stations, with the approval of the Inspector-General of Education. In the annual Administration Reports of the Education Department, the scheme was reported to be working satisfactorily.

2. The subject was taken up for consideration by the Economic Conference at the

Birthday Session of 1913, and in passing orders on the resolutions of the Conference, the Inspector-General of Education was requested to submit proposals in the matter in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.

3. The Inspector-General of Education has now, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, submitted a scheme, (Appendix S) the main features of which are as follows :—

(a) The medical examination of pupils will be confined at present to District Headquarter towns.

(b) It will be conducted by the existing Medical Agency, *viz.*, in Bangalore and Mysore by the Health Officers with the assistance of the Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries in the various Municipal Divisions, and in other towns by the Health Officers or District Sanitary Officers or the District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

(c) The examination of School girls will be conducted by the local Lady Medical Officers.

(d) In case of necessity, the sight of the pupils will be tested at the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

(e) A course of 15 lectures for the benefit of teachers under training at the Normal Schools at Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Bangalore will also be organized and will be delivered by the Medical Officers selected by the Senior Surgeon.

Government are pleased to approve of the above scheme and to direct that it shall be brought into effect from 1st June 1916.

5. Government are pleased to sanction a clerical establishment consisting of two clerks, one on Rs. 50 and one on Rs. 30 and one orderly on Rs. 7 per mensem, for a period of four months in a year, with a contingent grant of Rs. 6 per mensem for the period, for maintaining the registers and registration and tabulation of the statements and all the incidental clerical work. The necessary funds will be provided in the budgets for 1916-17 and 1917-18.

6. Government consider it unnecessary to pay any remuneration to Medical Officers for this work, and the provision made by the Inspector-General of Education for this purpose in the proposal is disallowed.

7. The Inspector-General of Education should, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, issue such subsidiary instructions, as may be considered

necessary, on the subject of the inspection and delivery of lectures as also on the tabulation of statistics, with the help of the clerical establishment sanctioned above, and arrange for the submission of progress reports to Government once a year.

8. All the necessary registers and forms will be made available by the office of the Inspector-General of Education.

9. The Sanitary Commissioner, in the course of his correspondence with the Inspector-General of Education, raises one or two important issues, such as opening special schools for children with serious defects or likely to prove a source of grave danger to the health of other children by reason of having Tuberculosis, etc., and the cost of sending from the interior to the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital for examination. When the present scheme is worked satisfactorily and developed the above points may be re-submitted for consideration. In the meantime, if any urgent action is needed to remove any serious defects found in school children in any locality separate proposals may be submitted for the orders of Government.

G. O. No. 5220-68—Edn. 164-14-2, dated 24th March 1916

IX. RAISING THE PAY OF ALL THE TEACHERS
IN THE TALUK AND HOBLI SCHOOLS TO
Rs. 10.

From the Inspector-General's statement it appears that there are at present 1,997 teachers drawing Rs. 8 and 9 in the State Fund and Village Fund Schools as shown below :—

	Number of teachers on Rs. 8	Number of teachers on Rs. 9	Total
State Funds ...	580	61	641
Village School Fund ...	1,337	19	1,356
Total..	<u>1,917</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>1,997</u>

2. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore consider that the condition of these low paid School Masters should be improved so as to raise their pay to a minimum of Rs. 10 at once and are accordingly pleased to direct that the pay of 1,997 teachers be raised to Rs. 10 per mensem with effect from the 1st July 1908.

3. The additional cost involved is Rs. 46,968 as explained below :—

State Funds.—

	Rs.	
Increase of pay from Rs. 8 to 10 per mensem to 580 teachers	13,920	per annum
Increase of pay from Rs. 9 to 10 to 61 teachers	732	do
Total	<u>14,652</u>	do

Village School Fund.—

Rs.

Increase of pay from Rs. 8 to 10		
to 1,337 teachers	32,088	per annum
Increase of pay from Rs. 9 to 10		
per mensem to 19 teachers	228	do
	<hr/>	
Total	32,316	do
	<hr/>	
Grand Total	46,968	do
	<hr/>	

As the Village School Fund is not at present in a position to bear its share of the additional cost *viz.*, Rs. 32,316 the same will be paid as a grant-in-aid from the General Revenues this year as was done last year in the case of the increase of one rupee sanctioned to the pay of these teachers in Government Order of September 1907. The necessary provision has been made in the State Budget for the current year in this behalf.

G. O. No. Fl. 1098-9 Edn. 303-07 dated the 27th Aug. 1908.

X. EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

(1) Letter No. 9296—617, dated the 15th April 1909, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, proposing the establishment of a permanent Educational Museum at Bangalore:—

I have the honour to inform you that for the last Dasara Educational Exhibition, I requested the Board of Education of England in my letter No. 8606—1593, dated the 16th April 1908, to be kind enough to make a collection of the most characteristic exhibits of the

work of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools in England and make a present of them to the Mysore Department as the nucleus of a permanent Educational Museum or a series of annual Educational Exhibitions. The Board of Education very kindly consented to organise an Educational Exhibition of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools. Copies of my letter to Dr. H. Frank Heath of the Board of Education and his reply are herewith enclosed. Mr. Arthur Trench, Assistant Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, was entrusted with the work of collecting the exhibits. He worked with great zeal and got up a most valuable exhibition such as I have not known to be got together for any part of India. Copies of his letter dated 11th August 1908, as well as the circular, he sent to all important English schools are also enclosed herewith (not printed). The great importance and value of the collection made by him may be judged from a copy of the catalogue which I forward herewith.

2. The exhibits so kindly sent out by the Board of Education are invaluable. It would not have been possible to purchase this collection at any price however high. Every distinguished school has contributed to it and the collection from each school has special merits of its own which deserve to be studied carefully. The Educational Exhibition is open only for about a week during the Dasara festival, and teachers pay about two visits to it in large crowds under circumstances which prevent careful study of the exhibits. After the exhibition was closed last year the exhibits were packed in boxes and stored in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall. I am very much afraid that they will deteriorate rapidly and be injured by insects if they remain for years packed in dealwood boxes, although they have been packed carefully and naphthaline balls have been put into each box. It seems to me imperatively necessary that the beautiful collection of exhibits

presented by the Board of Education should form a permanent Educational Museum and be open to the inspection of teachers and the public at all times. The exhibits should be spread out and shown in carefully devised cases in such a way that with the help of a descriptive catalogue and the occasional help of the clerk in charge, they can be easily studied. The establishment of a permanent Educational Museum with these and other exhibits which may be collected hereafter will not only be of the highest value and interest to the teachers of Mysore but also show to the donors that their generous gifts have been duly appreciated by the Government of His Highness.

3. I propose that the Educational Museum may be accommodated at Bangalore in the two large side rooms of the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall now rented by the Bangalore Club. These rooms were originally intended for a Public Library, but as there does not seem to be any near prospect of forming such a library, an Educational Museum might very appropriately occupy the rooms. If the Committee of the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Fund is asked to place the required accommodation at the disposal of the department, probably it will consent considering that Government have contributed the large sum of Rs. 25,000, to the cost of the Memorial Hall. But if the Committee should demand the same rent of Rs. 50 for the use of the rooms, which the Club now pays, I would recommend that the rent may be sanctioned. The Committee has not been able to complete the Memorial Hall for want of funds and on that ground would be justified in asking for rent.

4. Substantial show cases which will have to be constructed to suit the rooms are likely to cost not less than Rs. 5,000. They must be large enough to hold all the exhibits and display them to advantage. The Board

of Education sent out the exhibits in 24 large cases, of which one was so large that it could be conveyed only by a goods train, and was received too late for the last exhibition. This case has not yet been opened. I request that a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be provided for show cases of the Educational Museum in the next budget.

5. A clerk or curator of sufficiently high education to explain the nature of the exhibits and take proper care of them will be required. His pay should not be fixed lower than Rs. 30 a month. In addition three peons will be required one on Rs. 8 and two on Rs. 7 each. Two peons will have to be in attendance in the two rooms which are separated from each other by the Central Hall and smaller rooms, and to sleep at night, the third peon being wanted to relieve by turns the other two.

6. If a permanent Educational Museum is formed, the annually recurring cost of the educational exhibition will be very greatly reduced. The first exhibition of 1907 in Mysore cost Rs. 654. The second exhibition of 1908 cost a sum of Rs. 2088, which includes ocean freight and railway charges in India of the English exhibits amounting to Rs. 1,022, and the packing, conveyance and other charges incurred by the Board of Education in England amounting to Rs. 781. In addition to these charges the travelling allowances given to teachers for visiting the educational exhibition amounted in both years to large sums. They amounted to about Rs. 6,000 in 1908. The exhibition altogether cost a large amount and the time allowed for studying the exhibits is so short that the teachers are not able to derive as much benefit as they would if they visited a permanent Museum.

7. The recurring cost of the educational exhibitions exclusive of travelling allowances is met from the pro-

vision for furniture and apparatus. Government are not pleased to sanction a special provision for the educational exhibition as they do for the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. During the last two years the attendance in schools has risen rapidly on account of the abolition of fees, and schools have suffered for want of sufficient furniture. It is hard that the small provision for furniture and apparatus should year after year be diminished by the cost of the exhibition.

8. I therefore recommend that when an Educational Museum of all the exhibits from British Schools is permanently established, the annual educational exhibition of exhibits from Mysore Schools may be held in connection with it at the time of the year when all the schools are closed. The Christmas vacation is the most convenient time for the exhibition. During the Christmas holidays all railway companies give the concession of double journeys for a single second or first class fare. This concession would greatly reduce the travelling allowances of teachers visiting the exhibition.

9. The financial proposals of this letter may be summed up thus :—

	Rs.
House rent for an Educational Museum ...	50
A clerk or curator on ..	30
A peon on ...	8
Two peons on Rs. 7 each ...	14
Contingencies ...	5
	<hr/>
Total ...	107
	<hr/>

I request that Government may be pleased to sanction Rs. 107 a month and make provision for this amount in the budget for 1909—10. If the Committee of

the Memorial Fund gives the accommodation free of charge, house rent need not be provided for in the budget.

(2) Correspondence ending with letter No. 10790—710, dated the 25th May 1909, from the same officer on the subject.

Government consider that the proposal to open an Educational Museum is a good one and that if the institution is intelligently made use of, it will be a source of benefit to the teachers and pupils of schools. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the establishment of the Museum on the lines suggested by the Inspector-General of Education in the first letter read above.

2. The following establishment and initial charges are sanctioned for the Museum and the necessary provision has been included in the budget for 1909-10 :—

<i>Establishment.</i>		Rs.
(1) A clerk or curator	...	30
(2) A peon	...	8
(3) Two peons on Rs. 7 each	...	14
(4) House rent	...	50
(5) Contingencies	...	5
Total		107 per mensem
or		1,284 per annum.

Initial Charges.

Construction of show cases	5,000
----------------------------	-------

3. In filling up the places of the peons sanctioned above, the Inspector General will, in consultation with the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, absorb three of the peons remaining as supernumeraries in the General and Revenue Secretariat and certain head quarter offices under the recent orders of Government revising menial establishments.

4. The Museum will, at present, be located in the two side rooms of the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, if available, as suggested by the Inspector-General. He is requested to consider whether two rooms of equal size may not be added to the new High School Building proposed to be constructed so that the Museum may be permanently located there.

5. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to communicate the thanks of Government to the Board of Education in England for having kindly presented a collection of very valuable exhibits which will form the nucleus of the Educational Museum.

G. O. No. 2254-5—Edn. 390-08-4 dated 7th Sept. 1909.

INDEX.

PAGE.

A

Anglo-Vernacular schools	11
improvement of—	20
Appointment of the Deputy Inspector General of Education	14
Appointments of Rs. 50 and above—none but gradu- ates eligible	22
Anglo-Hindustani Schools, Revising the scale of pay of—	23
Administrative control of Departmental Institu- tions	37
Adult Education—	
Sanctioning the opening of 100 adult schools ...	216
Sanctioning an additional grant for opening a large number of adult schools ...	219
Age limits in the case of school masters of certain classes	326

B

Building grants—	
Disbursement of—to Educational Institu- tions	236

C

Colleges	7
Conference with teachers and others	43
Compulsory Education—	
Regulation No. V of 1913	81
Passes orders in regard to working out the scheme of—	91

	PAGE.
Committee of management for the Girls' Schools	108
Rules regarding their constitution, powers and duties	109
Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore	154,169
Revision of the courses of study, the scale of scholarships and the scale of establishment of—	178
Commercial school, Bangalore ...	172
Commercial Education—	
Holding of public examination in Commercial subjects	202
Advanced commercial courses of instruction in the Govt., Commercial School, Bangalore...	203
Examination in the advanced grade in commercial subjects	205
Opening commercial schools at taluk stations...	205
Countersignature of the bills of the state scholars	283
Communications from the scholarship holders ...	284
Committee for the administration of poor scholars' fund at Sravanabelagola	320

D

Deputy Inspector General of Education ...	1
Diary of Inspecting officers	43
Damodar Das khadayata scholarships ...	268
Committee for the selection of students for the—	281
Departmental circulars	326

E

Establishment of the office of the Inspector General of Education	16
Educational Supervisors	34
Educational rules	57

	PAGE.
Examination for higher Normal certificates	... 116
Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore	
Revising the course of studies in the—	... 191
Education of the defectives	... 228
Education of Military classes	... 229
Equipment of Educational Institutions and grant-in-aid	... 236
Educational Buildings—	
Programme for the construction of—during the years 1914-15 to 1918-19	... 239
Encouragement to authors	... 241
Engineering scholarships also tenable in the College of science, Poona	... 295
Endowments—	
Investment of funds received by the Inspector General of Education	... 322
Excursions	... 329
Educational museum	... 337

F

Female Education in the collegiate and secondary grades.	
Improvement of—	... 100
Foreign scholarships	... 257
General scheme for the grant of—	... 257
Form of bond to be executed by the scholarship-holders	... 274
Freeships and half free ships	
Altering the rules relating to—	... 326

G

Gymnastic Instructors—	
Revising the pay of—	... 223
Grants to Educational Institutions	
Authorising the Inspector General of Education to sanction certain kinds of—	... 237

Grant of patronage in regard to Books or other publications	...	...	...	242
Grant-in-aid for the construction of Village Reading rooms	...	...	...	255
Rules.	...	...	...	256
Grant of scholarships to Mahomedan students out of Pallegar scholarship funds	...	...	...	318
Grants to students' Homes	...	...	...	324

H

High Schools	...	...	...	9
Higher Normal certificates				
Approving tentatively of a set of rules for the award of—	...	...	...	115
Help to students—Scholarships, Endowments, Hostels etc.	...	...	...	257

I

Inspector-General of Education	...	...	...	3
Interchange between the tutorial and the inspection staff	...	...	...	13
Inspectorate;				
Revising the scale of—	...	...	...	27
Inspecting officers' code	...	...	...	37
Inspection of Schools,				
General Rules	...	...	...	42
Improvement of the Primary Education				
Passes orders indicating the object and scope of operation required for—	...	...	...	72
Improvement of Educational facilities	...	...	...	79
Industrial and Technical Education in the State—				
Approving of a general scheme for the improvement of—	...	...	...	126
Industrial Schools				
Proposals to give effect to the scheme for the revision of—	...	...	...	196

	PAGE.
Revision of—	198
International Correspondence School	
Facilities to undergo training under— ...	327

L

Local jurisdiction of Inspecting officers ...	37
---	----

M

Maharani's College ...	101, 174
Rules for admission into— ...	107
Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore,	
Syllabus ...	141
Revising the scale of pay of the establishment	
of the— ...	183
Sanctioning the opening of an industrial	
teacher's class, a railway class and a	
telegraphic signallers' class in the— ...	187
Evening Classes in the— ...	189
Employment of the passed students of the— ...	190
Medical and Engineering scholarships ...	285
Medical certificate of fitness by the candidates for	
the Engineering scholarships ...	295
Mahomedan and Pallegar scholarships ...	314
Medical inspection of schools and scholars ...	332

N

Normal training—	
Approving of the scheme for opening a higher	
English training class in the Normal School,	
Mysore ...	113
Normal school at Tumkur ...	120

O

Organisation of Inspection work— General rules ...	39
Opening of 100 additional Aided schools ...	71

P

Pandits and Munshis of Colleges and High Schools		
Revision of the pay of—	...	25
Programme of tour of Inspecting officers	...	39
Powers to appoint, promote and transfer, of Inspectors of Education	...	46
Powers of punishment of Inspectors of Education...		48
Powers as to leave	...	50
Powers of the Inspector-General of Education regarding		
Grant of leave to subordinate officers	...	53
Altering the scales of establishment of A. V. Schools, etc.;	...	54
Transferring officials from Village Fund Schools to State Fund Schools;	...	54
To grant leave to officers not Gazetted ;	...	56
Alteration of the dates of birth ;	...	56
Exemption from the rule of the age limit of 25 years	...	56
Primary Education,		
Expansion of—	...	65
Principles to be followed in opening new schools...		77
Practical instruction—		
Providing practical instruction in the curricula of Elementary Schools	...	207
Sanctioning the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for the introduction of practical instruction...	...	209
Physical Education—		
Training of a Physical Director	...	221

Q

Qualifications required for the Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	22
Qualification reports	...	330

	PAGE
R	
Revising the pay of Educational officers	... 1
Religious and Moral Instruction	... 224
Reading Rooms and Libraries—	
Public libraries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore	... 244
Rules	... 252
Rural libraries and Reading Rooms	... 254
Rules for the guidance of Mysore State scholars in England	... 282
Raising the pay of all the teachers in the Taluk and Hobli Schools to Rs. 10	... 336

S

Separation of Anglo-Vernacular classes from the High Schools	... 24
Secondary school leaving certificate—	
Sanctioning a scheme for the award of—	... 58
Do do Rules	... 59
Special schemes of instruction	... 207
Do Scheme of the Education Com- mittee	... 213
Sloyd Instruction	... 209
Sloyd Halls	... 213
Statistics and spreading of information—	
Revising the forms for the collection of statistics	240
Scholarships for artizans	... 287
„ for Arts and Industries	... 289
Scholarships to girls in the Primary and Lower Secondary classes	... 296
Scholarships to widows	... 299
„ to Mahomedan Girls	... 302
„ to Mahomedan students in the Ali- garh College	... 304
Scholarships for the encouragement of Education among the backward communities...	... 306

	PAGE.
Scholarships to sons of Pallegar Pensionaries ...	316
„ to Lambani and Begari students ...	318

T

Territorial Distribution of works ...	35
The Elementary Education Regulation rules under Section 12 of— ...	85
Training College, Converting the normal school at Tumkur into a—	120
Training the mistresses of Hindustani Girls' Schools, Sanctioning the opening of a Normal School at Mysore for— ...	123

V

Vocational Education ...	126
--------------------------	-----

5302

